THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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INTERESTING FROM HAVANA

Resignation of Captain-General Dulce.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA

Horrible Treatment of Native Africans by the Slave Traders.

Orders of the Spanish Government Disregarded by the Captain-General.

NEGROES RE-ENSLAVED BY DULCE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HAVANA, March 15.—The Captain-General Domingo Dulce, Mr. Seward's dear and particular friend, sends his resignation home to Madrid by to-day's steamer. He did the same thing six months ago, but his more emphatic request now made to be relieved is attributed, and with reason I believe, to a sharp reprimand recently received by him from the Spanish Government in regard to his treatment of the "emancipados."

The immediate result of this reprimand was a decree issued by the Captain-General, on the 2d instant, ordering all "emancipados" to be delivered to the Government, within fifteen days. Immense consternation followed this decree, a consternation so profound and general that on the 10th General Dulce followed up his first decree by a second, which completely annulled it, and which would pretty certainly have secured his recall by Senor Canovas del Castillo, had he not taken care to follow it up as above stated by a second resignation of his post.

How imperatively some decisive action is demanded in this matter of the "emancipados" you may judge from the following facts, which need no elaborate commentary.

On the 10th instant, the day of Dulce's second decree remanding the "emancipados" out of the reach of the Government, there came steaming into this port, where she is now lying at anchor, her Most Catholic Majesty's ship-of-war *Neptuno*, commanded by Captain Herrera, the son of the Admiral on this station. She brought with her three hundred and seventy-five *bozales*, which is the name here given to native Africans. These poor creatures, for the most part very young, had been captured by Captain Herrera, off Cape San Antonio, in a condition which beggars all description. That officer, a most humane and high-spirited sailor, could not give any adequate expression to his indignation at the barbarous treatment inflicted upon the poor wretches.

When he captured them, he counted more than eighty dead bodies lying unburied, a prey to the ravenous and obscene birds of the Cape. On his way to Havana the captain came up with and captured the schooner *Mathilde*, having on board one hundred more *bozales*, purporting to be lawfully slaves, and the lawful property of Don Francisco Marty y Torrens, more familiarly known as "Pancho Marty," and for many years notorious as one of the most cynical slave dealers of the island. The *Mathilde* had papers signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Pinar del Rio, Senor Menduina, the intimate friend and partner of a certain Colonel Arguelles, whose name, I think, Mr. Seward and Captain-General Dulce have heard before mentioned, and are likely, if they live long enough, to hear a good deal more of before they die.

As Senor Menduina played false to Arguelles, in the affair of the quarrel between Dulce and that personage, he is still Lieutenant-Governor of Pinar del Rio, and had he been in Havana could doubtless have dined with the great American "friend of humanity," on the occasion of the banquet recently offered to him in honor of his polite kidnapping of General Dulce's fugitive foe. Captain Herrera regarded these papers of Senor Menduina as mere subterfuges, and seized the negroes in the name of the Crown of Spain, intending to restore them to liberty. But no sooner had the *Neptuno* arrived than, by an express order of Captain-General Dulce, these negroes, thus liberated by a Spanish naval officer, were handed over to "Pancho Marty," whose latest adventure was a partnership with one Andrews, just sentenced to transportation by the British Government for kidnapping Indians in Yucatan and selling them here.

Whether acts of this sort can be put an end to, otherwise than by abolishing slavery itself, is much doubted both here and in Spain. But there is no doubt that General Dulce might have done much to ameliorate the condition of the negroes here, had he honestly attempted to carry out the Royal Decree of October last requiring all "emancipados" to be given up to the Government, and sent to Fernando Po.

These "emancipados" had previously been hired out to planters and the inhabitants generally, and the planters, it seems, petitioned General Dulce not to enforce the Royal Decree, at least, until after the sugar crop had been gathered. Dulce's old enemy, Navasenes, whom he sent to Spain in disgrace, however, has recently demanded before the Spanish Parliament to know why the Royal Decree had not been carried out, and what right a Captain-General had to disobey the commands of the Queen. The consequence has been a sharp reprimand to Dulce, who on the 2d instant issued a decree ordering all "emancipados" to be delivered to the Government within fifteen days. This excited fresh consternation throughout the island; and finding that it would be impossible to exact the fulfilment of this, another decree, as I have said, was issued on the 10th, completely annulling the former. The Royal Decree sent here by Senor Canovas del Castillo was a wise and humane one, and tended to strike at the roots of the criminal abuses which multiply prodigiously in the island of Cuba.

There are families now living in Madrid in luxury and splendor by means of "emancipados" given them by Government officers—frequently one hundred to one person; these are bound for seven years (something as the Freedmen's Bureau with us are binding them for five), and receive three dollars per month, or, rather, the Government receives this sum for them. They are hired out at seventeen dollars per month, so that any favorite of a Captain-General who obtains one hundred can live in Madrid at the court with an income of seventeen hundred dollars monthly—without once thinking of the poor creatures who sweat and sigh in the fields of fire of Cuba. The greater portion of the Government employes get them as perquisites, and are extremely liberal of them to their friends and favorites.

It is to be hoped that with the advent of Dulce's successor, whoever he may be, Cuba will begin to see the end of a state of things so scandalous and so full of peril to all her best interests.—*N. Y. World.*

—A son of Mr. G. Lane Fox, a gentleman holding large estates in Yorkshire, England, has become a convert to the Church of Rome, and he has sought priest's orders; but Archbishop Manning has declined to grant his request, on the ground that he will be more useful to his new faith as a layman than as an ecclesiastic.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

Extraordinary Excitement—Sweeney Reported on the Frontier—Volunteers Under Arms—Guns Loaded on the Cars—Signal Alarms Arranged and All Ready for a Fight—Reported Plot to Blow up the Toronto Drill Shed—Speech on the Invasion by Judge Draper at the Opening of Court in Toronto, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., March 19.—The people and authorities here last night were greatly concerned, and all the military were on the *qui vive* during the night. A battery was loaded on the cars, the engines were steamed up, men were kept standing by the guns, volunteers in the drill shed, and signals were arranged for alarming the people, in the event of an attack on the frontier towns.

A plot is reported to have been discovered to blow up the drill shed and volunteers while drilling. A large city sewer runs under the drill shed, with its entrance a hundred yards off. Reports say barrels of powder are to be rolled up the sewer, and when volunteers meet for drill in the shed the whole are to be blown up. The sewer is now guarded day and night.

Reports yesterday circulated that Sweeney was with a large force at Detroit. Another that he appeared at Suspension Bridge, but finding too large a force in front he fell back. Strange to say, these reports found some believers.

The morning papers contain full despatches from all parts of Canada relative to the celebration of St. Patrick's day, from which it appears that at all points quiet was maintained. A despatch from Ottawa says that a battery left there for the front on Saturday. Other movements of troops to the frontier are reported from different points. The organization of new companies is going forward with great rapidity, and the alarm seems unabated.

Everybody now feels that the Fenians mean a desperate attempt to obtain Canada as a "base," and very little dependence is placed upon the American Government's professions of observing neutrality. The authorities feel that they can expect no sympathy from the United States, and must help themselves if they would maintain peace. Statements made show that ten thousand regulars and ten thousand volunteers are under arms, and fifteen thousand more volunteers are drilled and armed, but not under pay, making thirty-five thousand ready at a moment's notice.

TORONTO, March 19—9 P. M.—In an address to the Grand Jury to-day Chief Justice Draper, at the opening of the city assizes, delivered a sterling address on the recent Fenian developments on the continent. He said:—"I firmly believe that few, if even one, of the Irish residents in Canada, no matter what his creed or party, are so insensible to the advantages of our present form of government as to desire a change, least of all by armed invaders; and yet danger seems to be imminent; but it is not war, as that is understood by the law of nations, that threatens us; it is not civil or internal conflict, but it is an intended invasion from a foreign country, with which our sovereign is at peace, by a body of men whose acts will place them beyond the pale and protection of all national law, and who cannot therefore be expected to act in conformity therewith, or to acknowledge any of its obligations. Their avowed motives include that of revenge upon England for the alleged wrongs of Ireland, and they propose to assail this province as a means of insult and annoyance, more within their reach and easier compassed. Such action, conceived and executed in such a spirit, would, in all human probability, be an outlet for the most fiendish passions of the most abandoned of those associated in it, whose success would be accompanied by rapine and desolation, wholesale plunder and unrestricted licentiousness. But the sounding of the alarm throughout the province was instantaneously followed by the gathering of willing thousands to defend our altars and our homes. The country, which was, as it were, slumbering in peace, has roused itself into activity, and presents the aspect of a vast extended camp; and, while relying, as heretofore, on the co-operation of the mother country, the Canadian people, from Sarnia to Gaspa, have sprung to arms for self-defense. If forced to employ them, they will strike in a good cause, and in the humble hope of the protection of Divine Providence. There can be but one reception for the invaders, and stern and pitiless opposition to repel the aggression—striking for Queen and country, for law and liberty, for wives and children—and may God defend our rights."

The volunteers are drilling to-night in largely increased numbers. There are no new dispositions of the forces.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Fenian Army of Invasion.

The Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood have removed their base of operations to their new headquarters, No. 806 Broadway. The Civil Department, under the superintendence of Mr. O'Sullivan, the energetic Secretary for Civil Affairs, have effected a retreat from the Jones House, and promise to remain at their present quarters until accommodations have been procured for them at Halifax, Quebec, or Montreal. The War Department, under the authority and control of General T. F. Sweeney, will also remove to the same building in a few days, with the staff. The entire floor, one hundred feet in depth by twenty-five, will be used by the Civil and War Departments. Money is pouring in fast to the coffers of President Roberts. Ten to fifteen thousand dollars a day is the average. A committee of two gentlemen, Mr. Shields, ex-foreman of Forty-one Hose, and Mr. Mooney, waited upon Mr. O'Sullivan to inform him that a subscription was about to be made by the drivers and conductors of the avenue B and D lines of railroad, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. From Maine to Oregon communications are being received by General Sweeney, asking for the proper authority to raise companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to serve in the field against Canada or any of the British North American possessions. General Sweeney turns the communications over to General Tavis, who has the requisite power to raise the companies, and when organized they are mustered in by Colonel Michael Murphy, Commissary-General of Musters. That officer has his hands full of business. In the cavalry regiment organized by Colonel Murphy, twelve companies, the proper strength of a cavalry regiment, have been increased to twenty-two, so great is the enthusiasm to have a slap at the British Lion. Colonel John Warren's regiment of infantry is quite full, and another regiment in progress of organization. Officers of all grades, from the major-general to the beardless second lieutenant, offer their services daily, and are accepted by General Sweeney. Whenever General Sweeney makes a movement, it is certain that he will have the support, advice, and military judgment of the best military minds in America. The Canadian journals made a great fuss about the "Sweeney raid," as they termed it, which their distempered brains had conjured up for St. Patrick's day. Now, General Sweeney keeps his own counsel, and it would be nothing less than sheer madness in that officer to make an attack upon a certain part or point of Canada, or elsewhere, just at the moment when the British authorities were prepared for and expected him. Besides, the Governor-General of Canada has no special reasons for believing that Sweeney will ever attack Canada at all. On the other hand, to show that there is such a thing as a Fenian army organized and under the command of General Thomas Sweeney, we will simply give the number of men mustered into the service of the Fenian organization, under officers who have served in the armies of the United States and other Governments. We give the figures by States, and would further state that of the whole number ninety per cent. are veteran one, two, three, and four years troops. This is merely the commencement of the organization, and three times the number of troops given below can be procured as soon as there is one drop of Fenian blood spilled upon English soil, whether in the streets of Montreal, or the Plains of Abraham, or anywhere else where the British ensign insults the nostrils of Irishmen.

ARMY OF GENERAL SWEENEY.

New York (State and city) infantry	8,600
New York (State and city) cavalry	2,200
New York (state and city) artillery	600
Massachusetts, all arms	3,500
New Hampshire, all arms	1,500
Vermont, all arms	1,200
Connecticut, all arms	2,000
Maine, all arms	1,000
Pennsylvania, all arms	4,000
New Jersey, all arms	2,000
Illinois, all arms	6,000
Missouri, all arms	4,600
Virginia, all arms	800
Michigan, all arms	2,400
Maryland (Baltimore) infantry	1,200
Louisiana (New Orleans) infantry	1,000
Georgia (Savannah) infantry	800
South Carolina (Charleston) infantry	1,000
Rhode Island, artillery	400
Ohio, infantry	3,000
Indiana, all arms	2,500
Tennessee, all arms	1,500
Kentucky, infantry and cavalry	2,600
Wisconsin, all arms	2,070
Iowa, all arms	1,000
California, all arms	2,000
Total strength of Sweeney's forces, organized into regiments and battalions, up to date	53,600

Before thirty days have passed the number will be doubled, and a magnificent force of veterans will be ready to march wherever Sweeney leads. Some of the States are not represented in the above figures, as O'Mahony is all-powerful in one or two, and in some few others the organization is not perfect. In the States above represented there are inspector-generals, who were appointed by General Sweeney, and obey him as faithfully as if they were subordinates of the General's old regiment, the 16th Infantry. To meet his force of veterans (for General Sweeney will not give a commission to men who have not seen service, and it is also to be remembered that his rank and file are also veterans, as the Kanucks will shortly find out) the Canadian Government has at present in the field fifteen thousand volunteers of questionable usefulness. These 15,000 may be increased to 25,000 at the furthest, and the 7500 regulras, who will certainly fight, with the exception of a rifle and an infantry regiment, who are tainted with Fenianism, and correspond regularly with General Sweeney. Here we have an aggregate of 33,000 troops; and it is probable that a couple of good regiments will arrive at Halifax before the 1st of April, as a reinforcement to the 7500 regulars. There is a reserve, however, for the Canadians. It consists of the militia on paper, commonly estimated at from 5000 to 500,000, not one of whom but what would take to their heels like the English at Culloden, were they to be confronted with good soldiers under a leader like Sweeney.

But if the Canadians have a reserve, Sweeney has also a reserve of more availability, consisting of the entire Irish population of the United States, which will flock over the border at the instant that the cowardly Canadians threaten to show any interference. So that the fight will certainly be between General Sweeney's 55,000 Fenians, and Sir John Michel's 10,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. This is the way the case stands at present. Let the Canadian journals preserve the figures given above for future reference, when Roberts and Sweeney march over the borders.—*N. Y. World.*

JAMAICA.

"TRYING TIMES" IN THE ISLAND.

The British West India Fleet Ordered to Halifax, N. S.

Strong Feeling in Favor of Annexation to the United States.

PROGRESS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY—FACTS ELICITED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 7.—The Royal Commission still sits at Spanish Town, daily wading through an immense mass of evidence concerning the late outbreak, and the condition of the island generally. We can only guess at the impression made on the minds of the Commissioners by this testimony, and the conclusion they are likely to arrive at. There is abundant evidence to prove that the outbreak was not a riot, but a deliberately planned insurrection.

It has been proved to a certain extent, and further proof can be had, that a kind of military organization of the negroes, throughout the counties of Middlesex and Surrey at least, existed. No greater proof can be offered than that squads of men met for drill repeatedly in various parts of those counties. Within less than a mile from where I am sitting is a field where the Kingston "volunteers" drilled three or four times a week. Numbers of persons are familiar with the fact that these organizations had their field and staff officers. A squad of these men was dispersed only five or six weeks since, while in the house of one of them one hundred and eighty ball cartridges were found. This, too, as late, as last January.

Then the conduct of Paul Bogle, who instantly assumed command as general-in-chief, and whose authority as such was as instantly recognized by his deluded followers, who addressed him as "My Lord." Threatening expressions used by negroes as far back as last May, and the proven fact that the insurrection was looked for in August, are additional proofs of a deliberately laid plan. So strongly am I convinced of this, that I cannot conceive how the Commissioners can arrive at a different conclusion.

It is equally plain that the object of the insurrection was to murder or drive out of the island all the white inhabitants. The murder of a few colored people was one of Bogle's blunders. It was never intended to murder them indiscriminately; for it well known that the original plot was the work of "brown men," as a certain class of colored persons here are called, a class regarded as the most dangerous in the island, because more intelligent, cunning, and designing than the unthinking and indolent negro.

I do not know whether this latter point could be proved to the satisfaction of a jury, or to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, but it is the opinion deeply and firmly entertained by the white and most respectable colored inhabitants of Jamaica.

It is announced in to-day's papers that the Commissioners will leave for England on the 26th instant.

TRIAL OF INSURGENTS.

Thirty-seven of the Morant Bay insurgents were placed on trial day before yesterday, all pure blacks, as far as I could discover by looking at them. Four of them are women, and the whole set are decidedly poor specimens of the "educated" *proteges* of Exeter Hall. The trial of these people will last several days.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

Admiral Sir James Hope, commanding all the West India fleet, received a despatch last Saturday or Sunday from Sir Frederick Bruce, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, requesting him to order all the vessels under his command in these waters to rendezvous as soon as possible at Halifax, N. S. Considerable excitement has been caused in consequence, and much anxiety exists to ascertain the cause of the Minister's pressing request. The general supposition is that the old Nova Scotia fishery trouble with the United States has broken out once more. The Admiral's flagship, the *Duncan*, ninety guns, will sail in two or three days.

THE UNITED STATES.

It is very remarkable that there exists the most wide-spread desire that the United States should annex the island. I have been very much struck with the spontaneousness with which the sentiment has been uttered by all persons of whatever country or color I have come in contact with. It was the more surprising, since I was entirely unprepared for it, believing, from all I had read of English people and English colonists, that they were unalterably devoted to their sovereign, etc., etc.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE JAMAICA ATROCITIES.

Horrible Revelations—Evidence of Woman-whipping, Murder, Arson, Theft, and Wanton Cruelty.

Full reports of the Jamaica investigation appear in the English journals. Witnesses have been called to testify for and against the authorities, and Governor Eyre himself has been permitted to give elaborate explanations of his conduct, backed by evidence intended to show that he was guilty of no excesses. With regard to the case of Mr. Gordon, the evidence remains as inconclusive as the report of his trial presented it. Governor Eyre declared that he heard a number of reports of his guilt, but he could not say from whom. Pressed by the commissioners for something more definite, he referred to the placard calling a meeting of the poor people of St. Ann's in July, and declared that the "very fact of his holding up the Custos and Mr. Herschell to the odium of the public in that placard, and their being murdered after, prove that he was the prime mover of that insurrection." This is all that appears against Gordon. Thus far, there is no proof of his complicity with the rebellion, and no excuse for his butchery.

Many of the sufferers and eye-witnesses of the cruelties practised upon others have been summoned before the commissioners, and their evidence reveals a series of savage cruelties which would disgrace a sepoy. We cull the following extracts from the reports of the testimony:—

A WOMAN WHIPPED WITH A WIRE-CAT.

A woman named Susannah Bennett swore positively that she had received one hundred lashes from a wire-cat. There was evidence that cats had been made with wire twisted in the tails. Dr. Bannon, an army surgeon, who was appointed to examine the woman's back, deposed that she could never have been flogged with a military cat at all. The next day the same woman received twenty-five lashes from a cat, of which the lash was a soft bark.

MEN FLOGGED AND HANGED.

In Marshall's case, which forms the main charge against Gordon Ramsay, witnesses deposed that as he was undergoing a flogging at Morant Bay, he writhed a good deal under the punishment, and cried out "Lord 'a mercy!" upon which Ramsay ordered him to be taken down and hanged. A rope was put round his neck and he was partly shoved and partly dragged towards the court house steps. One witness described that he was dragged to the steps like a barrel up a ship's side; another that a rope was "rove" round his neck, and that he was "bowsed up." It has been deposed that Ramsay struck one prisoner two blows in the face; that the same man was afterwards flogged, and while the punishment was being inflicted Ramsay asked him whether Gordon told him to kill "buckra." The man said "No," and Ramsay then ordered the soldiers to strike him, and repeated the question. He returned the same answer, and was flogged again. Ramsay then took out his pistol and threatened to blow out his brains.

MORE WOMAN-WHIPPING.

Two special constables deposed that when the soldiers came up at Stony Gut, a black man named Levison turned to run, upon which he was shot in the shoulder by an artilleryman. Levison, however, escaped into the bush. His wife remained behind, and Ramsay ordered her to be flogged because she would not, or could not tell him where Paul Bogle was. After the flogging, as she did not tell, Ramsay said he would hang her. By his direction a rope was placed round her neck, and there it continued a whole day, during which time, as the witness said, she looked "like a beast ready for slaughter." The troops let her go on the Thursday when Mr. Ramsay went away.

William Christie, a man residing on his own property at Font Hill, testified:—

"When the soldiers came my father went to the woods. They tied my mother's hands on the post, stripped her stark naked, and flogged her. They gave thirty lashes. I was on a hill not far off. I counted them myself, and when I came in she told me."

WANTON CRUELTY BY AN OFFICER.

George and Mary Bryan told a story which attributed to a British officer an act of the most wanton and shocking cruelty. Mary Bryan was married to a negro of the same name, Ned Bryan, and they lived, along with her brother George and her brother-in-law James Bryan, at Long Bay, not far from Manchioneal, occupying three "small settlements" of their own. On the 4th of October George and Ned went to Kingston, where they remained over the 11th, the day of the outbreak, and did not return to Long Bay till the 15th. On the morning of the 16th a detachment of black soldiers came along the road. A Dr. Morris seemed to be in command. They took Ned and James Bryan, who were sitting down in the road. Ned said:—"What have I done? I have just come from Kingston." The Doctor had a pistol in his hand, and said:—"No cheek! If you are just from Kingston come along with me, and I will inquire about it." They went a little way along the road, and then Dr. Morris ordered the two brothers to be tied to a tree face to face, and three of the black soldiers shot them. Mary stood by with a child in her arms and witnessed the execution. "I bawled out" (cried), she said, "and one of the black soldiers said to me, 'It is that child who has saved you this morning!'"

THE CATS AGAIN.

In the evidence of a magistrate at Bath, Mr. Kirkland, we find the following confirmation of the testimony concerning the use of the cats:—

"Many were flogged, about fifteen a day; only one man was flogged severely, and he got forty lashes. The people were punished in my uncle's yard in Bath. There was some wire used in the cats, but only for the men, not for the women. No military officer saw the cats. The only magistrate was my uncle and myself. He gave directions for the making of the cats, but he left it to Bruce. I saw the cats. I saw four fully. All those used for the men contained wire. The only order Bruce got was to make them according to the army pattern. There were about four knots in each thong. Only two men I saw were punished much; whether from tenderness of skin or not I can't say, but they bled more than others. I only saw one man get one hundred lashes. He was afterwards hanged. Only one man was flogged before he was sent to Morant Bay, but that was a mistake. There were about one hundred and fifty sent down to Morant Bay under Maroon guard. Those flogged at Bath were let go."

It was sought, on behalf of Eyre, to palliate the atrocity of woman-whipping by the plea that the women were not flogged with wire; but the evidence given above shows that this was a falsehood. The London *Daily News*, commenting with just severity upon the cruelties proved to have been committed, remarks:—"It will be no longer possible for us, after this official testimony, to comfort ourselves with the belief that it was impossible that men could be flogged first and hung afterwards, or that women could have been flogged by Englishmen. But if it be possible, the shame is made more burning by the claim that seems put in for tenderness and delicacy because women were not flogged with wire. To these inhuman monsters it would appear that only the physical pain was a thing to be counted, and that the atrocity of stripping women naked that they might be flogged by men seemed nothing, if only they were not badly cut."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIMONS HOMICIDE CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. Edward Simons. The trial of this case was continued yesterday, after our report closed, and was resumed this morning.

The evidence of Maginnis and other witnesses for the Commonwealth was to the effect that Maginnis, who keeps a iced store on Passyunk road, having had his attention called by a woman to the fact that a man had taken from the front of his door one of several bundles of straw, and had carried it away, started out in company with Bernard Kane, the deceased, in pursuit. It was after night, somewhere about 8 o'clock, and moonlight. After proceeding a short distance Simons, the defendant, was perceived leaning against a fence. He was recognized and approached by Maginnis, who was some distance in advance of Kane. Simons, who was very drunk, wanted to know of Maginnis who that was following him, and drew a pistol, accompanying this action with oaths and threats. Maginnis seized hold of him by the arms above the elbows, and in the sort of tussle or struggle that ensued the weapon was discharged. Maginnis begged of him not to shoot again or he might hit somebody. Notwithstanding this the weapon was a second time discharged, the shot taking effect in Kane's body, penetrating the lungs and heart, and causing almost instantaneous death. It was in testimony that after this Simons walked to the house, into which Kane had staggered, and called for him to come out, as he had two more loads for him.

The defense was intoxication, and witnesses were called to show that on the afternoon of the date of the killing the prisoner had partaken freely of liquor, and that, being unaccustomed to its use, he was rendered partially crazed by it. The neighborhood was also shown to be an unsafe and lawless one, particularly after nightfall, and it was alleged that in the heated state of the prisoner's mind, imagining himself followed by enemies, he had used the pistol without any clear idea of what he was about. It was likewise alleged that, in the drunken state of the prisoner, while held by Maginnis, it was impossible for him to have taken aim with the pistol to shoot any one, and that, in point of fact, he did not do so, the weapon being accidentally discharged.

Many witnesses were likewise called as to character, and it was shown that previous to the occurrence he had been a quiet and peaceable man.

The evidence was concluded this morning, and the counsel in the case were speaking to the jury when our report closed. District Attorney Mann and T. Bradford Dwight for the Commonwealth; F. C. Brewster for the prisoner.

THE RIGHT OF COLORED PEOPLE TO RIDE IN CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—Martin M. White vs. The Frankford and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company. This is an action brought to recover damages for the ejection of the plaintiff, who is a colored man, from one of the cars of the defendants.

From the evidence it appears that the plaintiff, a non-commissioned officer in the 24th United States colored troops, in company with another non-commissioned officer of the same regiment got on the front platform of one of the cars of the defendant's, in April last, on their way to Camp William Penn, where they had been ordered to report at 7 o'clock. After they had been on the car for a few moments the driver told them that they must get off, as that was not the car for them. They refused to leave the car, and it was stopped, and the conductor came forward to assist in putting them off. They were then compelled to get off. The conductor in reply to the question of a passenger, why they were put off, said that such were his orders. Hence the present action.

The defense set up is that the defendants as a railway corporation created for the purpose of carrying passengers, have the right to make such rules as will secure the comfort and convenience of their passengers, and for that purpose may exclude particular persons and classes, and in the exercise of that right may exclude black people.

That in the beginning of 1865 the Company passed resolutions allowing colored people to ride in all their cars, but that it met with so much objection from their passengers, that four weeks later they were obliged to repeal the same and pass other resolution restricting the right of colored people to ride to every fifth car.

The case is a very interesting one, from the fact that the object of the present action is to test the right of the Passenger Railway Companies of the city to exclude colored people from the cars. The following points for the instruction of the Court to the jury were presented on behalf of the plaintiff.

The following are the plaintiff's points:—

The learned Judge is requested to charge the jury.

1. The plaintiff, although a colored man, had the same right of passage in a railway car of the defendants which the law gives to any other person, and the defendants had no right or authority to refuse to convey him as a passenger to any point on the line of their road to which he desired to go if he was willing to pay his fare.

2. If the jury is satisfied from the evidence that the plaintiff got on the car for the purpose of being carried as a passenger, and intending to pay his fare, and the conductor refused to carry him, the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in this action.

3. If the plaintiff was ordered by the conductor to leave the car, and did so in order to prevent a breach of the peace, his compliance with the order is not to be considered as a voluntary act on his part, which deprives him of his right to recover damages in this action against the Company.

4. The defendants are a corporation created for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway for the conveyance of passengers. Their powers are limited by their charter, which confers upon them no right to make regulations whereby colored persons are excluded as passengers from particular cars. Such regulations are in violation of the law, and the corporation is liable in damages to the plaintiff if they were enforced against him by the conductor or agent of the Company.

5. It was the duty of the conductor, if the car was in motion to stop it and receive the plaintiff on board, when notified in the usual manner that he desired to take passage, unless the car was already filled with passengers; and if the plaintiff conducted himself with propriety and decency and was ready and willing to pay his fare when applied for, it was the duty of the company to carry him in the car to his point of destination on the line of their railway. If the conductor refused either to receive or to carry the plaintiff as a passenger, under such circumstances, he is entitled to recover damages from the company on this action.

The following are the defendants' points:—

1. A railroad corporation created for the carriage of passengers may lay down rules for the comfort and convenience of those whom it is bound to carry.

2. That the right to make such rules extends to authorize such corporation to exclude particular individuals or classes of individuals.

3. That in the exercise of such right the said corporation may exclude from particular cars negroes or black persons.

4. That the right to decide upon such exclusion is with the Company; and if they exclude such persons from a conviction that if they are admitted such admission will cause persons of other classes to leave the cars or refuse to enter them, then they have exercised the right upon such considerations as the Court will not interfere to set aside such rule of exclusion.

Justice Thompson declined to answer all the points of the plaintiff, except the fourth, which he answered in the negative, saying that the evidence was that the defendants had provided certain cars for the conveyance of colored people, and that the plaintiff was not on one of them; that the Company had the right to make this restriction, and the conductor of the car in question committed no trespass in ejecting the plaintiff, and that the verdict of the jury should be for the defendants. The defendant's points, after this charge, were not pressed. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The case will now go to the Supreme Court in Banc for final settlement. Charles Gibbons, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and E. Olmstead for defendants.

—When were there only two vowels? In the days of no a (Noah) before u and i (you and I) were born.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The United States Court of Claims.

The President has approved the act in relation to the Court of Claims. It repeals the fourteenth section of the act establishing that tribunal which section provides that no money shall be paid out of the treasury for any claim passed upon by the Court till after an appropriation therefor shall be estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The present law allows either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment or decree which may hereafter be rendered in any case wherein the amount in controversy exceeds $3000. The amended act allows an appeal at any time within ninety days, excepting in such cases where the amounts found due by the Court have been paid at the Treasury.

Inspection of Freedmen's Affairs in Kentucky.

Colonel Max. Woodhull, A. A. G. to Major-General Howard, departed yesterday on an inspection tour of freedmen's affairs in Kentucky.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Colonel Jordon, Military Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee.

Death of an Indian Chief.

Pittle Bee, one of the chiefs of the Chippewa Indians, a delegation of whom is now here to see their Great Father, died here on Saturday last, with the disease known as black measles. His remains were interred with Christian rites in the Congressional Burying Grounds.

PACIFIC COAST.

Return of General McDowell from Arizona—Death of a Gambler—A Great Vigilance Committee in Montana, Etc. Etc. Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—A despatch from Portland to-day says that George Bodiue, a noted gambler, was shot dead yesterday morning, it is supposed by Michael Gallagher, who is now under arrest.

A new Democratic daily has just appeared.

General McDowell is on his way back here from Arizona.

A vigilance committee is organizing in Montana. It numbers 1600 members, and it is increasing. A perfect police system is maintained.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Adjournment of the Missouri Legislature—Price of Cotton—Movements of General Officers, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day. Generals Brisbin and Wade reached Cairo yesterday, *en route* to their commands in Arkansas.

General Gorman arrived at Kansas City from the Plains *en route* for Washington.

Cotton sells at 35c. for middlings. Flour and grain dull, heavy, and unchanged. Mess Pork easy at $26·50@27; Prime Mess, $23·50. Bacon unchanged. Lard steady at 16½@17¼c.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

The Municipal Election Squabble—Mayor Monroe Not Installed, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—All the newly elected city officers were duly installed to-day except Mayor Monroe and Alderman Nixon, whose functions have been temporarily suspended as coming within the exceptions to pardon made by the President's proclamation. Mr. J. Rossier has been installed Mayor pro tem., by order of General Canby.

Cotton is depressed; sales of 3700 bales at 40 to 42 cents. Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Gold, 127¼. New York checks, ½ discount. Sterling bills, 36½@37.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Nashville—Brutal Assault, Etc.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—Dr. Samuel Wolfe was brutally assaulted on Saturday night on Church street. His wounds are serious but it is believed not of a fatal character. His assailant has not been identified.

A large fire has occurred at Hutton's station but no particulars have been received.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day was a small affair. The Feniaus say that that all their able-bodied troops were sent to the frontier over a week ago.

There will be a Fenian ball at the Music Ha to-night.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Railroad Facilities for the Eastern Shore—A Steamer Libelled.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Important meetings have been held here, one of them yesterday, urging upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company the importance of giving the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland better intercourse with Baltimore, over the Delaware Railroad, than is now enjoyed. The Vice-President of the railroad above named has promised the desired facilities.

The steamer *Coquette*, formerly belonging to the Rebel Government, now lying here, has been libelled for violation of the neutrality laws. She was built in Scotland.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton dull; sales at 41c. Flour dull, 4500 barrels sold; State $6 75@8·15; Ohio, $8 15@10; Western, $6 75@8·10; Southern drooping, 400 barrels sold at $8 70@15·50; Canadian declining, 350 barrels sold at $7 35@11·25. Wheat dull, with a declining tendency. Corn steady, 26,000 bushels sold at 78@78c. Pork unsettled; Mess, $25·75@26·87. Lard firm at 17@19. Whisky dull.

—The Prince of Wales proposes to expend thirty thousand dollars in the improvements of the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park, in order to adapt that residence to the requirements of his establishment.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Bad "Fix."

From the Tribune.

Judge Poland of Vermont has submitted to the Senate a bill to "fix" the salaries of District Judges of the United States, by paying henceforth seven of them $5000 each and the residue $4000. At a rough guess we should say that this bill will "fix" the taxpayers to the tune of $100,000 extra per annum; but it may be nearer $200,000.

We most earnestly protest against its passage. It involves a needless and unjust increase of the public burdens at a time when they are already heavier than are or ever were borne by any other thirty millions of people on earth. Adding our State and municipal to our national taxes, and they amount to not a penny less than $20 each per annum for the whole American people, one-eighth of whom have just emerged, ignorant and penniless, from the prison-house of slavery, while another eighth have been fearfully impoverished by the ravages of a desolating civil war. It is monstrous that, at such a crisis, so many should be contriving to saddle them with new and heavier burdens.

We will concede that $5000 would not be too high a salary for the Judge of this District; though we never heard any one express an apprehension that either Judge Betts or his family was likely to come to want from his holding on to his Judgeship for its present emoluments. But, accept this as a standard, and we will prove by it that Judge Poland's compensations for Judges are flagrantly exorbitant. We will take his own State to illustrate this truth. A Judge can live better and more generously on $2000 in Vermont than on $5000 in this city; while the services to be performed here are at least ten times those of the District Judge in Vermont. Why, then, should $4000 be paid to the latter?

We recollect hearing an eminent United States Senator and good lawyer from Connecticut say, fifteen or sixteen years ago, that he would rather have the United States District Judgeship for Connecticut than any other office in the State; yet its salary was but $1200 a year. But it was a life office—a post of honor and distinction—one involving very moderate labor and no pecuniary responsibility—so he was entirely right in deeming it the most desirable post in the State.

—Whenever a bill proposes to "fix" or "regulate," or "equalize" salaries or emoluments, we always understand that the people are marked out for an extra sweat. We respectfully ask Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to see that this bill does not go through the House without a call of the yeas and nays.

The Government and the Fenians.

From the Times.

Our Government has pursued a very sensible and discreet policy with regard to the manifestations and alleged purposes of Fenianism in this country. There have been some calls from the other side of the water for it to "put down" Fenianism; but it was very evident that those who made these demands were entirely ignorant of the nature and powers of our Government. On the other hand there has been with some of our citizens an idea that the Government was winking at what was virtually a violation of international comity, and that it intended in this way to pay England back for her violations of neutrality during the war.

Societies were formed and funds were raised in England to aid our Rebellion; let there now be funds and societies here to aid the Irish rebellion. Privateers were fitted out at English ports to ravage our commerce; let privateers in turn now sail from our ports to destroy English commerce. As a Confederate Plenipotentiary had a conference with Earl Russell, so, in return, a Fenian "Centre" had an interview with President Johnson. As raids for arson and murder upon our soil were got up in Canada, so, in like manner, were raids for similar purposes in Canada permitted to be organized upon our soil.

Such petty and pitiful argumentation as this has been employed by American journals, and our Government has thus been accused of the most contemptible and hypocritical conduct.

Now, it is quite true that there has been a great deal of sensational writing in certain newspapers for some weeks past about a gigantic raid into Canada that had been projected by the Fenians, and the Canadians have been wrought up into a high state of excitement by the telegraphic reports of these stories. But the day on which, according to all accounts, the grand *denouement* was to take place has just passed away, and all was as quiet on the St. Lawrence as it is on the Potomac. The Irishmen in Canada avouched their loyalty to the Provincial Government; the population in general were under arms; but neither an enemy nor his shadow appeared on the frontier.

Now, knowing very well beforehand that such would be the case, what would any one have had our Government do? It could unquestionably have got up a real sensation, and probably have precipitated a heavy quarrel, by making a tremendous show of counteracting Fenian projects. Had it issued proclamations prohibiting Fenian raids—had it called out the militia to enforce our public obligations—had it stationed a heavy military force along the border, we have no doubt that, amid the prevailing excitement that would have been aroused, and in the divided sentiments of the people, the Fenians would have been sharp enough to get a few hundred men through the lines somewhere, who would have pitched into the first place they could find in genuine Irish style, and then, when once the rumpus had opened, who can tell what would have been its developments and termination? There is no question that under these circumstances the public excitement would have become general and deep, and Fenianism would quickly have gone forth in practical action, had our Government gone furiously to work to crush its shadow, as some desired. It was far the most sensible thing for the Government to act precisely as it did. It saw no signs of any violation of our neutrality, and it certainly could not be expected to believe or act upon the windy nonsense published by newspaper reporters.

As for any interference with the organization known as Fenians, so long as it violated no law of the land, and made no practical attempt to disturb our foreign relations, no one who comprehends the rudiments of our political system could suppose it possible. And the same may be said of any attempt to prevent the publication of the exciting falsehoods about Fenian projects and schemes, which have of late been the staple in some of our public journals. The Emperor of the French took the trouble, in his late speech, to draw a comparison between his Government and ours; but we may take this opportunity of setting forth one of the differences between them, in the fact that while his Government extinguishes public societies, organizations, and journals as it sees fit, ours is happily not endowed with such powers.

So of the so-called Fenian privateers. We have heard of some half-a-dozen as having been purchased on the lakes and in the sea-coast cities. We have heard many times, through the sensational sources already alluded to, that they were about to sail for somewhere to execute some portentous Fenian purpose. But we imagine that the Fenian head-centres, as well as our own Governmental head-centres, are better informed about the matter; and that the apparent unconcern of our authorities is simply owing to the fact that there is no cause whatever for concern.

It is not at all likely that there will be any call upon our Government for interference with Fenian movements in the future. The American Government has lately shown its determination to prevent rigidly all infringements of international law under all circumstances. Crawford and his men, who lately made a breach of our neutrality for the purpose of aiding the Mexican Republic, with which we sympathize, were seized and put in close custody, to await their trial, and the officers of our army who connived with him were also summarily dealt with. Again, in the recent case of Sener McKenna, charged with an attempt to fit out privateers for the Chilian service against Spain, the Government had him promptly arrested, on evidence being furnished, although it is sure the sympathies of the American people were not with Spain in her quarrel with Chili. In these instances our Government gave decisive evidence of the policy it will pursue in these matters. But there is no likelihood, at present, that it will ever be called upon to carry out its policy against filibustering or privateering on the part of the Fenians.

Halt!

From the Tribune.

During the year 1865, the goods imported at this port of New York were officially valued at $224,742,419. That the *actual* market value of these goods was over three hundred millions of dollars, we think no one acquainted with Custom House valuations will deny. Most certainly, considering that these goods were in good part imported on foreign account and sold at a large profit, there can be no doubt that they cost our people considerably more than that amount.

During the two first months of the present year the imports at this emporium would seem, from the incomplete data before us, to be *five-fold* those of the corresponding months of last year. This may be more than the final returns will show; but the increase is very great. We know that the textile fabrics imported this year are valued at $32,561,379 against $6,094,325 last year—an increase of *more* than five-fold. In fancy goods, copper and steel, it is somewhat less; in fish, hides, wines, spices, etc., it is *more* than five-fold.

The fabrics of wool, silk, cotton, flax, etc., imported in the first two months of 1866 are fully equal to those imported during the corresponding two months of 1863, 1864, and 1865, added together.

These are startling facts. Their cause is two-fold:—

1. An inflated currency, which increases the inevitable money cost of everything produced in this country.

2. Inadequate import duties, considering that our domestic manufactures are taxed not only in their products, but on every element of their production—the aggregate often amounting to more than the duty on their imported rivals.

In this statement we take no account of smuggling, which is unquestionably prosecuted to a far great extent than in former years. Whatever this excess amounts to is to be added to the enormous increase of our imports indicated above.

Unless we are willing to drift heedlessly and swiftly into national bankruptcy, this must be stopped. The means are direct and simple, viz.:—

1. Resume specie payments forthwith.

2. Take the excise taxes off our home manufactures so far as possible.

3. Judiciously but efficiently increase the duties on imports.

The Political Condition of the Country—The Great Issues.

From the Herald.

When the great topic before the country was the war, no man could doubt which side he was on. There was but one possible side for every patriot, and all the Copperhead inventions and arguments, all the finely affected indignation against arbitrary power, military rule, and all that, did not for an instant confuse the people. But when the country was saved, when the armies went home—when all that the soldiers could do was done—then the politicians came forward again, and there were parties once more. Men who had just stood shoulder to shoulder, who seemed to have no other thought or purpose in life than the good of the country and how best to secure the national welfare, now began to take the most diverse views of the necessities of the case, and to advocate measures so widely different that they could not possibly both have the same happy result of securing peace and prosperity. How should the people choose between such parties, when both claimed to do all for the good of the country, and when, a few months ago, all were equally urgent in the common cause? How should they discriminate between parts of the organization that had certainly saved the country, when the party were now equally loud in claiming to be animated by the same good purpose? The difficulty that surrounds such a discrimination has been the life of the radical faction. That faction has been able to keep together only because it has been able to conceal its purposes from the people. It has escaped the storm of popular indignation in its many disguises, and has found safety in the constant declaration that it was not at issue with the President, and that its grand object was reconstruction.

But that game is pretty well done with now. The disguise is torn away effectually. For the first time since the politicians succeeded to the soldiers in the arrangement of our national affairs, the issues and the position of parties are so clear that partisans cannot confuse the vision of the people. Standing forward in his high position, the President has appealed to the people against the factious fanatics who, pretending to be friendly to his popular policy of reconstruction, were doing their utmost to defeat it. He has denounced boldly and openly the traitors that, like our former foes in the field, only assumed the garb of Union men in order to get close enough to give a treacherous fire into the ranks of men really fighting for the Union. His bold declarations have exposed the whole insidious game. He has recalled the popular recollection to the fact that these men sustained the cause of the country only because it happened to coincide with certain purposes of their own, and has properly put them in the category of traitors, because they have always been and are now as ready as the Rebels to destroy the Government, when they could not accomplish their objects in any other way. The speech in which Mr. Johnson laid before the country on Washington's birthday the true position of the great issues of the day is the finest thing in his history. Its truth, its magnificent force, may be seen by the terrible writhings it causes among the radical vipers everywhere. As a piece of unpremeditated, energetic, earnest eloquence, it is without an equal. It has all the fire, all the fervid denunciation that is so splendid in Demosthenes, with more directness, distinctness, and point than is found in any effort of the great Athenian.

The people from Maine to California will respond to this bold appeal. Its simple view of the political situation is the people's view, and it will become the platform of a new party. That new party, made from the conservative Republicans and from what is left of the rank and file of the Democracy, has already had the breath of life breathed into it by the President's words. That new party will carry the country in the next elections, or if it do not quite that, it will open the way so well that it will sweep all before it in 1868. Its simple idea will be, the good of the country before everything. It will at once rebuke and crush out both extremes with the grand thought quoted by the President from Mr. Lincoln, that so far from keeping the Southern States out of Congress, we ought rather to force them to come in, if that should prove necessary. This party will class Garrison and Vallandigham together; it will put Stevens and Yancey side by side as enemies of the Government, making no choice whatever between men who prefer their own notion to the common good. Mr. Johnson has laid down the platform of this party, and its growth, its triumph over all the factious elements will be an inevitable part of the progress of events. The eyes of the people are open, and all the radical jugglery cannot close them.

—The losses in which the marine insurance offices and the underwriters at Lloyd's, London, are interested, through the late wrecks and casualties at sea, represent £1,000,000 to £1,500,000.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Reeling, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

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1866. SPRING 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

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MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the petition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY for leave to surrender their corporate franchises, and be dissolved—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.

3 15 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT M. LOGAN, Executors under the last will and testament of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 27, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN, Esq., No. 484 N. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 17 stuth5t

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, Deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Administrator,

2 20tu6t* No. 131 South FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

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PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 13 3m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23m A. BROWN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, and are of delicious flavor: free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 ruth3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7-30s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

1-7

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 23tuth3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEEDLES, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY New York.
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

3 3 1m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 § No. 416 SPRUCE street, above Fourth.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them. They cost but ten cents. No 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 16

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

ALL THE

DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,

MAGAZINES,

PERIODICALS, Etc.,

May be obtained at current rates. 3 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. Petitions for sewers in the following streets were granted:—Sewer on Monterey street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; on Nectarine street, between Eighth and Ninth streets; on Market street, between Thirteenth and Juniper streets, and on Oxford street from Palethorp and Bodine streets. Mr. Roberts, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the matter of widening South College avenue from Corinthian avenue to Twenty-fourth street, and Poplar street from Twenty-fourth street to Pennsylvania avenue, reported, that "it is fair to assume that the citizens south of Coates street, visiting Fairmount Park, will enter either at Callowhill, Green, or Coates streets; those between Coates and Thompson streets, will enter the Park at Poplar street; and those north of Thompson street will enter the Park at Girard avenue. These, in all probability, will be the five main entrances to the Park. Persons visiting the Park, either on foot or in carriages, will enter it at the nearest point, provided the entrance is safe, for they will get off the pavement as soon as possible, and also for the same reason leave the Park at the nearest point to their homes. Girard avenue, from West College avenue to the Park, is eighty feet in width, and only one square north of Poplar street. If Poplar street was sixty feet wide from West College avenue to the Park, it would, in our opinion, accommodate all the travel that would pass in that direction. The only part of Poplar street, west of Twenty-fourth street, suitable for fine dwellings, is that between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth streets, being of limited extent. Poplar street being sixty feet in width from Twenty-fourth street to West College avenue, and from thence to the Park fifty feet in width, and the south line straight, we deem it better to widen that part from West College avenue to the Park, by taking ten feet from the lots on the north side, thus making the north line straight and continuous. South College avenue, from Corinthian avenue to Twenty-fourth street, is now sixty feet in width, and we see no reason for making it wider than Poplar street, west of Twenty-fourth."

Attached to the report was the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Surveyors recommend Councils to authorize the widening of Poplar street from West College avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, making it 60 feet wide, and taking the additional 10 feet from the property on the north side of Poplar street.

Mr. Davis presented plans for the extension of the Fairmount Park and Delaware River Railroad from Girard avenue on Shackamaxon to Beach, thence to Palmer, along Palmer to Girard avenue, and thence to Frankford road, the present terminus. The plan was approved by the Board. An application for a sewer on Fitzwater and Thirteenth streets, between Twelfth and Fourteenth and Shippen and Catharine streets, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Daly, Close, and Shedaker. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

POLICE ITEMS.—Henry Moore had a hearing yesterday at the Central Station on the charge of stealing goods from the store of Messrs. Edmund M. Grundy & Co., No. 228 Market street; also, from the store of Messrs. J. & A. Kemper, No. 33 S. Fourth street. William Clark, a clerk in the store of the first-named firm, testified that the accused had come into the store several mornings, and on the first occasion represented that he was employed in a store in the neighborhood which was not then open. He made himself at home in the store, but as he was supposed to be acquainted with some of the employes, nothing was said to him. On his second visit he went so far as to raise some of the curtains in front of the goods, and was notified that such liberties would not be allowed. When he left he was watched, and was followed to a basement on Third street, below Chesnut, in which the arrest took place. As the officer entered the cellar, Moore was seen to throw a couple of packages from him, which proved to be sewing silk, worth about $18.

Two lads in the store of the Messrs. Kemper testified that Moore had been there two or three times, and had examined lace goods, desiring to know which was the imported and which the imitation; and Mr. Andrew Kemper testified that about $100 worth of lace was missed from the drawer after the defendant had been to it. Moore was held in $2000 to answer.

Late on Saturday night Mr. Bell, a broker, was knocked down at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and a diamond breastpin, valued at $400, was taken from the bosom of his shirt. There was a crowd of pickpockets on the corner at the time, and one of them was arrested yesterday as a participant in the theft, and was committed by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing.

Two young men, formerly clerks in the establishment of William A. Lloyd, of Baltimore, were arrested yesterday on the charge of having conspired to cheat and defraud him. They were held for a hearing.

Archibald Brown was arrested on Sunday evening for disorderly conduct at Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, and was held by Alderman Tittermary for his future good behavior.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair. The House Agent's report, for the week ending the 17th, shows the number in the Almshouse to be 3378—same time last year, 2850; increase, 528. The number of persons granted lodgings since the last meeting was 97; meals, 227. In the white men's out ward there are 540; hospital, 352. In the colored out ward, 65; hospital, 72. White women's out ward, 262; colored women's do., 135. Men's insane department, 205; women's do., 385. The Steward reported having collected for support cases, $253; House receipts, $15·28. The Medical Committee reported the results of their examination of candidates for resident physician, and recommended that no resident physician be re-elected after one year. The report was accepted, and referred to the Hospital Committee with instructions to report to the Board. Applications were presented for the office of resident physician. A communication was received from Dr. Tutt, Visiting Physician, suggesting measures against the cholera. Referred to the Committee on Diet. Mr. Whittal, reported the conference of the Hospital Committee with the Board of Health, in relation to the transfer of smallpox patients to the Municipal Hospital. The Board of Health held that under existing laws there was no authority for such transfer. The whole matter was referred to the Hospital Committee, with instructions to make application to Councils. Dr. J. Waples was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. McClure. Dr. Jencks was elected to fill the vacancy in the Insane Department. The following gentlemen were elected resident physicians of the House:—W. W. Githens, C. W. Munn, A. M. Shew, J. F. Weightman.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.—Under the supervision of Mr. Charles Dixey, the Commissioner of City Property, an additional flight of stairs is being constructed in the main vestibule of the City Hall. A landing has been placed above the doorway leading into the local telegraphic department, from which the stairway descends towards the street. This improvement was made expressly to accommodate Mayor McMichael.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.—Colonel J. H. Oberteuffer, one of the oldest importers of this city, who commanded the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery in the war, was stricken with paralysis on Friday morning last, and was in a serious condition. He was connected with the military service during the entire four years of the Rebellion, and was educated in a military school in Switzerland.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon David Moyer, who resides at No. 2138 Wright street, jumped off the front platform of a car, at Thirteenth and Stiles streets, and was run over, one his thighs being broken. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital during yesterday:—Alexander Fenthne, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 1534 Lombard street, had the thumb of his right hand cut off by being caught in the machinery at Merrick & Sons' foundry. George Trump, aged forty-five, living at No. 1230 Britton street, burned his back severely by falling upon a stove. Edward Stuard, aged ten, belonging to Camden, N. J., had his right leg fractured by being caught between a ferry-boat and the slip at Market street wharf. John Rudy had the forefinger of his right hand severed by a large piece of iron falling on it, at Harrison's boiler works, near the Arsenal.

FUNERAL OF PHILIP N. DALLAS.—The funeral of the late Philip N. Dallas took place yesterday morning, and was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. He was buried in the grave yard of St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets.

IRON FOUNDERS' CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

Grand Combination of Employers—The Union of Working Men Resisted by Capitalists—Results in Troy—Six Hundred Men Quit Work.

From the Troy Times of Saturday.

Probably no city of its size in the Union will have more interest in the results of the action of the recent Iron Founders' Convention, at Albany, than Troy, on the part of employer and employed.

The election of Mr. Charles Eddy, of this city, to the Presidency of the Convention, and subsequently of the organization, was a fitting compliment to that gentleman's extensive experience no less than an acknowledgement of the prominent position Troy occupies in the foremost ranks of the stove-manufacturing trade. Owing to such prominence of our city in the stove foundry business, and of Trojans in the Association, we print below the main features of the "articles of association" adopted by the Convention, and compiled from the official printed documents.

In the convention just closed, three-fourths of all the large foundries in the Union were represented personally, and assurances were received from all the others that the action of the convention would be acknowledged and subscribed to by them. There are about a hundred large foundries in the country. A permanent organization was formed, under the title of "The American National Stove Manufacturers' and Iron Founders' Association," and is to be composed of such iron founders as are engaged in the manufacture of stoves and hollow ware as shall subscribe to the articles of association. The articles of association adopted number fifteen.

The compact declares it to be the object of the organization to protect themselves by union of action against unreasonable exactions on the part of employes who may belong to trades, unions, and also to maintain the right and preserve the power of each individual member to control and manage his own business and direct and regulate his own workshop.

The Association is to consist of four grand divisions, to be designated as the Eastern, Western, Middle, and Southern Divisions. The Eastern Division consists of the iron founders of the New England States. The Middle Division, of New York, and those whose foundries are located upon the great Northern lakes. The Western Division, of the iron founders living west of the Alleghenies and contiguous to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and the Southern Division, of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and any other Southern cities which may desire to unite with the Association.

Two-thirds of the members of any division, when it shall be deemed necessary for the common interests of iron founders of such division, are empowered to close all the foundries in said division, and suspend work therein, and the Division Secretary is to notify the Secretaries of the other divisions, who are to give the matter circulation in their respective districts.

In case of suspension of foundries in any one division of the country, as above provided, no founder residing in any other division can employ any more moulders in his establishment, or produce any more work, than he did before such suspension of a division.

To the Treasurer of the Association is assigned the usual duties of that office. An annual fee is provided for, and each member is also pledged, in case any emergency should arise, to call for a larger sum to protect the interest of any members, to pay an assessment, to be levied by the Executive Committee.

The following were the officers elected:—

President—Charles Eddy, of Troy; A. C. Barstow, Providence, Vice-President Eastern Division; General J. F. Rathbone, Albany, Vice-President Middle Division; Dr. Nobles, Philadelphia, Vice-President Southern Division; William Resor, Cincinnati, Vice-President Western Division. General Executive Committee—D. B. Cox, Troy; S. H. Ransom, Albany; E. R. Jewett, Buffalo. Benjamin Burton, Albany, Secretary. A. Bradley, Pittsburg, Treasurer.

The following card was yesterday posted up in every foundry in Troy, Albany, and in fact simultaneously in every city in the country:—

At the National Convention of Iron Founders, held at Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to the protection of the interests of the iron founders of this country to organize themselves into a National Association for the protection of their general interests, the promotion of a friendly feeling and mutual confidence among the members, and especially for the purpose of resisting any and all action of the Moulders' Union, which shall in any manner interfere with our right to control our own workshops and to manage our own business.

Resolved, That we will proceed at once to introduce into our shops all the apprentices or helpers we deem advisable, and that we will not allow any Union Committee in our shops, and that we will in every way possible free our shops of all dictation or interference on the part of our employes.

Believing that the interests of both the employers and employes will thereby be promoted, the employes of this foundry are hereby notified that henceforth this foundry will be conducted in accordance with the spirit of the above resolution.

Troy, March 16, 1866.

The posting of the above notices in the different foundries yesterday caused the most intense excitement last evening. A large meeting of the moulders and stove mounters was held at Moulders' Hall, and a determination evinced to fight the thing out. It was decided to stop work at once, so long as the obnoxious circular remains posted. The moulders consider themselves the injured party, and much bitterness was manifested and apprehensions of trouble are rife. There was much murmuring last evening, and excited gatherings upon street corners of this large and industrious body of our city workmen. About six hundred men will be thrown out of employment by the strike this morning.

—Mr. Gladstone has announced in Parliament that a proposal will be made for erecting buildings on some of the land at South Kensington, for the reception of certain collections (including the Zoological) of the British Museum.

—It is stated in a Roman letter that an arrangement would in a short time be effected between the Pontifical and Mexican Governments. The Emperor Maximilian had written to that effect to Pius IX, and his Holiness had nominated four Cardinals, among whom were Franconi and Franchi, in order to settle the terms of arrangement.

—The London *Reader* says:—"It is erroneously supposed that 'Robinson Crusoe' first appeared piecemeal in the *Original London Post, or Heathcote's Intelligence*, a small folio journal, which was commenced on the 19th December, 1718. The first volume, 'The Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' was published in octavo on the 25th of April, 1719; and the second, 'The Further Adventures,' on the 20th of the following August. It was not till the 7th of October, in the same year, that the *Original London Post* commenced giving two pages of 'Robinson Crusoe,' beyond its two pages of news, etc. 'The Further Adventures' were not concluded in that paper till the 19th of October, 1720. Mr. W. Lee, in 'Notes and Queries,' calls attention to this fact, we presume, because 'Robinson Crusoe,' as published in *Heathcote's Intelligence*, is a book sought after by book collectors, under the impression that it is the purest text, and fetches almost its weight in gold when sold by public auction."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.................Resident Manager
Doors open at 6·45 Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
An absorbing new drama, in three acts, never before performed in this country, and entitled
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
with new scenery by Richard Smith, elegant appointments by John Dasey, mechanical effects by Joseph Strahan, and
A MOST POWERFUL CAST,
including the
STRENGTH OF THE STAR COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21,
ONE HUNDREDTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA
(by request).
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
BENEFIT OF MR. B. YOUNG.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. T. WARD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 24,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
CARTOUCHE;
OR
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Matinee, 30 Cents; Children 25 Cents.
Doors open at 1·15; Curtain rises at 2·15.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SECOND NIGHT
of the eminent American comedian
MR. HACKETT,
who is engaged for
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
and will appear as
"FALSTAFF IN LOVE."
in Shakespeare's great comedy of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS as
"FORD," the Jealous Husband.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 20,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Sir John Falstaff........................Mr. HACKETT
WEDNESDAY—MR. HACKETT
in Shakespeare's great play of
KING HENRY IV.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Engagement of the world-famed actor
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BELPHEGOR,
THE MONTEBANK.
Belpheger..............................CHARLES DILLON
Madelaine, his wife.............................Miss E. Price
Fantaronade.................................Stuart Robson
Duke de Montebaron..............................Mr. Mackey
Viscount de Hercule.............................Mr. Marlowe
Scene—France. Time—1814.
To conclude with the new farce,
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher of the Police.......................Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHARLES DILLON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense sucess of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENIA
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
Between E. J. Plunkett, Champion, and Robert T. Ryall.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
The number of Cards being limited, persons who desire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. 3 14 7t

BURGESS, PENDERGAST,
HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS
will open for a short season, commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, March 20,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES.
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD.
THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.
No stale jokes. Everything new.
TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS,
LED BY
COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,
T. B. PENDERGAST, AND FRANK BOWLES.
New and Choice Songs, Ballads, and Superb Instrumentation; Pathetic, Descriptive, Sentimental, and Operatic Music, Comic Recitations, etc.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats can be had during the week at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 109 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 19 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 29smw3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to draw Certain Warrants.

Whereas, John McKernon was killed and Charles Morrison lost his sight by the accidental explosion in the quarry opposite Fairmount, whilst in the employment of the Water Department, and as Mr Morrison and the widow of Mr McKernon are in destitute circumstances; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to draw a warrant in favor of Charles Morrison for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and a warrant in favor of the widow of John McKernon for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the said warrants to be drawn from appropriation of April 17, 1865, for the purpose of making and sinking a crib in front of Fairmount dam.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a New Lease of the City Law Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to renew the lease of the premises now occupied by the Law and Survey Departments, known as the City Law Buildings, No. 212 S. Fifth street, for the term of ten years from the fourteenth day of April next, at the annual rent of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly upon and under the like conditions, stipulations, and covenants that are contained in the present lease; and the ordinance for leasing the same premises for five years, approved February 2, 1866, is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION Requesting Additional Legislation.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the proper legislation be asked to produce the following laws and alterations in existing laws, and that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the bill or bills for that purpose to be submitted to the Legislature, to wit:—

First. A law to limit the amount of money to be annually paid by the city of Philadelphia to officers not subject to their control, so that the fees to be paid by the city to the following officers shall not exceed the following sums in any one year, to wit:—

The District Attorney, four thousand dollars.

The Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Sheriff, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Coroner, three thousand dollars.

Second. A law authorizing the city to collect by distress from delinquent railway companies all sums due for street repairs which ought to have been done by such companies.

Third. A law to relieve the city from paying the expenses of the Prothonotary, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds for the dockets and books for record purposes used by them respectively, and for renewing of their dockets, keeping up their indices and records—the city having no control over them and deriving no pecuniary benefit therefrom.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION Of Request to the Legislature relative to Opening Streets in Philadelphia.

Whereas, The Councils of the city of Philadelphia have the charge of the streets in said city;

And whereas, The expenses for opening and grading said streets have to be paid out of the treasury of the said city;

And whereas, The Legislature has sometimes passed acts directing certain streets to be opened in our city, when all the power therefor is vested in our said Councils, and as said Councils have always been ready to facilitate the opening, grading, and paving of streets when the public necessity requires; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia be requested to use their influence and utmost exertion to prevent the passage of any act in reference to the opening, grading, and paving of streets in the city of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to each of the members of the General Assembly at Harrisburg.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize Contracts to be made for Furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water, with Iron Pipes, Castings, etc., as per advertisement.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contracts (the said contracts to be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Works) with the following persons, viz.:—

With J. W. Middleton, for iron pipe, at three and twenty-one one-hundredth cents per pound (for one-fifth of amount advertised for), and for branches, bends, etc., at three and ninety-one one-hundredth cents per pound (for one-fifth of amount advertised for).

With Stueman & Ellis, for iron castings for shop, at three and a half cents per pound (for one-third of amount advertised for).

With Sexton & Co., for brass castings, at thirty-eight cents per pound (for one-half of amount advertised for).

With Ettinge & Brother, for lead, at nine and a half cents per pound (for one-half of amount advertised for).

With Banner Thomas, for gasket, at twenty cents per pound, as per sample No. 1 (for three thousand pounds).

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 5·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Express Train at 4·05 A. M., (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30 and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·27, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·50 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·50 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·39 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.
3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—		
Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00	"
Fast Line	at 12·00	M.
Parkesburg	at 1·00	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	"
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30	"
Erie Mail*	at 9·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:		
Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Parkesburg	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·30	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
65 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 5·00 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Homesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Homesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 2m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 31

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866.

Cotton—Its Culture and the Prospect of Future Crops.

THE London *Quarterly Review*, in a recent article on Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S work on "Zambesi and its Tributaries," gives to the British public the following paragraph:—

"The basin of the Shire is characterized by a series of terraces, the first being below the Murchison Falls, the second a plateau two thousand, and the third three thousand feet in altitude; it must therefore possess a considerable variety of climate; but cotton is extensively cultivated on all the terraces, and the population was everywhere observed to be engaged in picking, cleaning, or spinning it. As it is doubtful whether the cotton cultivation of the former slave States of America will ever revive under a system of free labor, any addition to our knowledge of the districts where a material so essential for maintaining our manufacturing pre-emmence can be easily and cheaply produced, becomes of the highest importance."

The idea thus thrown out is being gravely considered in England, and the main arguments advanced in favor of official support being given to the distinguished traveller whose work is exciting so much attention, is that by his explorations a country can probably be secured from which the mills of Manchester can be supplied with cotton, independent of the United States. Such a wish is very dear to the British heart. To be free from the bonds which bind her to America would be the culmination of her prosperity. She would sacrifice some of her wealth; she would pay a little more for another product than ours. She would do anything, so that it did not affect her profits, to break from her dependence on the United States. In her desire to carry out this plan, the world has been ransacked to discover cotton-fields. An attempt was made in Egypt, but no cotton came. India was invaded, and the Sepoys made to act as field hands; but the expense of freightage increased the price, and the scheme was abandoned. A few small plantations near Cape Town furnish a score of bales, but taken as a whole, the efforts to secure cotton from other than the Southern States have been most unmitigated failures. The Government now designs to invade the mysteries of the Zambesi, and seek to cull some cotton pods from the teraces at Murchison Falls. The prospects of success in the new Quixotic enterprise are a little darker than those of its predecessors, and we may deem it decreed that the busy looms of Britain will have to continue, for many years yet, to come to our shores to secure they supplies.

This fact makes it a matter of importance for us to understand what is the present appearance of future crops. If the world is still to come to us for supplies, it is a question of vital interest to know whether we will be able to meet the demand. In view of the importance of furnishing the supply, it may be well for us to examine the prospect as given by an intelligent and well-travelled Southerner. In the last number of *De Bow's Review* is an able article on the cultivation of cotton, which, as the need of capital is the great clog which retards Southern progress, and as capital must come from the North, we will freely quote from.

DE BOW gives us what is most needed—facts, not theories. To such of our readers as have money to invest, we would repeat the data of cost. In 1859, the expense of raising 350 bales, at 7 bales to a negro, was $5725. The value of that crop, at 5 cents a pound, was $7000. The profits, therefore, on the investment were less than $1500, which, when we think of the risk and the outlay, is a much less remunerative business than almost any stock investment. Hence, all fears of successful competition from any new plantations of Great Britain may be abandoned, as with us labor is cheaper, transportation lower, and the fabric finer than any which England could secure. Although cotton is now worth ten times its value then, yet any competition would cause it to fall to such an extent that the enterprise of Great Britain, based on the present exorbitant rates, would be a failure. Its very success would be its destruction. Like the *cereus*, it would expire bearing its flower. Therefore there need be no hesitation for fear of a depreciation of price because of foreign competition.

The items of expense necessary to stock 500 acres of good land are given by DE BOW from personal experience:—

25 mules, harness, and ploughs	$3625
Oxen, carts, house, and farming utensils	930
Cotton seed, first year	500
Corn, cows, and cattle	1050
	$6105

So much for stocking the farm. The current expenses during the year, which are necessary, are also given:—

Rent for 500 acres, @ $6	$3000
37 laborers' hire	3900
Clothing, food, and medicine	3475
Manager and book-keeper	1200
	$12,575

The total expense, then, for the first year, would am ount, on a fair average, to $19,000, or at the rate of $38 per acre.

Now let us see the profits. Setting aside one-fourth of the land for clover and corn, there would be left 375 acres, which DE BOW assures us ought to yield at least one bale to each acre. At this rate the plantation would produce 168,750 pounds of cotton in one year. Its worth cannot be less than 35 cents, and will probably be nearer 75. Taking 40 cents, a minimum, as the average, we find the income would amount to $67,500—a pretty good return for a year's investment of $19,000. The time for planting is March and April; after the opening of May it is too late.

Having thus given DE BOW'S figures in regard to the investment, let us look at his view in regard to the prospects of this year's crops. In his estimates, as in all things else he publishes, he speaks like a sensible, far-seeing man. In 1860 the crop of all the South, with a fair season, would reach about 5,000,000 bales, but on the average it never went beyond 4,500,000. Taking this as a basis, let us view the results of the war. The negroes have been reduced in number one-fourth by death and disease, while we may safely say that in their present disorganized condition another quarter must be deducted from those who are willing to work. This, if all the land was cultivated, would yield 2,250,000 bales. From a long tour through the South he infers that one-half of the land is uncultivated, which would reduce the crop to less than 1,120,000 bales. DE BOW thinks that 1,300,000 bales would be a fair estimate. We think that he rather underrates in one particular. We hold that free hands, working on a percentage, would do more labor than the slaves under the old system. We therefore believe that should the crop be put at 1,500,000 bales, the estimate would be perfectly just.

In concluding this glance at the prospects of the cotton trade, we cannot do better than quote, from the article from which we have drawn our figures, its closing passage, in which it says:—"Future years of emancipation may, and doubtless will, produce vastly improved results. Certainly the field is a wide one, and is open to enterprise and capital. We are among the hopeful."

WHAT THE EX-REBEL LEADERS ARE DOING.—The sudden collapse of the Rebellion has enabled all of those who held office under it to say, with "Othello" that their occupation is gone. From high official positions, with great power and large emoluments, they were reduced by that one stroke of fortune to the position of penniless traitors, without money, character, or business. The deck has now been cleared of the chaos which followed the surrender of LEE, and let us see what occupies the attention of the leaders of Southern chivalry. DAVIS and CLAY still are supported by the United States. MALLORY is boarding in Connecticut. STEPHENS is farming his plantation in Georgia. SAUNDERS, TUCKER, and THOMPSON still stay in the balmy climate of Canada. LEE is teaching school, as President of Washington College. JOHNSTON is rebuilding the Danville Railroad, of which he is Superintendent. PEMBERTON is farming in the western part of the Old Dominion. DICK TAYLOR has leased a canal in Louisiana, and is employed in the transportation of flat-bottomed boats. FORREST is raising corn on a plantation in West Tennessee. Such is the business of each of the leaders who were successful in their peculiar line. The other class, those who failed so egregiously as Rebels, have adopted a more heroic line of characters, and are endeavoring to play CORIOLANUS, after their failure to succeed as CATALINE. Among these we have JUBAL EARLY, who acts as an officer of MAXIMILIAN; PRICE, who leads a guerilla band of fugitive Confederates in the provinces of Northern Mexico; KIRBY SMITH, who issues manifestoes, but appears to have no troops, and men of like stamp.

And so they are all disposed of. The giants who, in the days of war, were looked upon with interest and watched with anxiety, are now powerless, have fallen from their high estate, and are lower even than those who feared them. One turn of the wheel has levelled their position. Whether they will rise depends rather on themselves than on fate. The great clemency of our Government has reinstated them in their right to rise, if rise they can. The power of treason, broken and deformed, is well typified by the condition of its leaders. The cause of law has triumphed, and with its return has come destruction to all those whose ambition was too great to live as subjects.

"Thus ever did rebellion find rebuke,
Rebellion in this land shall lose its sway,
Meeting the check of such another day,
And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not leave till *all* our own be won."

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine OUR new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits; all prices up to $75 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The well-known and favorite Steamship
"E. C. KNIGHT,"
CAPTAIN HENRY,
Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO., 3 20 4t No. 208 NORTH WHARVES.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices are well maintained. Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, are firmly held. 7·30s sold at 99½; 103¼ was bid for 5-20s; 104¼ for 6s of 1881; and 90½ for 10-40s. City loans are more active; the new issue sold largely at 92.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, with sales of Camden and Amboy at 116¼, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 37, an advance of ½; Catawissa common at 27@27¼, an advance of ½; preferred do. at 29¼@30¼, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 29½, a slight decline; and Reading at 50½@50¾, an advance of ⅛. 55¼ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 29½ for Little Schuylkill; 53¾ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 39 for Elmira preferred; and 44¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull and neglected, with the exception of Hestonville, which sold at 46¾@47, the latter rate an advance of 1½, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20; 72¾ was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in demand, with sales of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 31½; 205 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Girard; 70 for Western; 62 for City; 53 for Consolidation; and 64½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52; Susquehanna Canal sold at 13½, an advance of ½; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 29¼. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 11¼ for Morris Canal preferred; and 33½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 10; and Maple Shade at 3.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant on call at 5@6 per cent., and more is offered than can be used by stock-houses. There is more currency for short paper, but it must be "fire-proof" to pass under 7 per cent. Prime bills are 7@7½, good 8@9, and ordinary 10@15 per cent. There is no disposition to engage in long enterprises, and until the temper of Congress is fully known in regard to funding the currency debt, call loans and small interest are preferred. The bank statement shows increased strength, the deposits being reported at about $5,000,000 increase, of which over $4,000,000 is in some form of legal tender. The specie line shows a loss of $1,547,000."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 U S 7·30s June	99¾	400 sh Cata lots	b10 27¼
$7000 Leh' Val bs	90	100 sh do	27
$200 City 6s, new	92	100 sh Catawissa pf	29½
$2100 do lots	92	100 sa do	s30wn 29¾
$1000 Allen Co 6s	73	200 sh do	c 30
400 sh Ocean	b30 lots 10	200 sh do	30
400 sh do lots	10	100 sh do	s30 30
200 sh Maple Sh	s20 3	100 sh Ph & E	s60 29¾
100 sh do	2	100 sh do	b60 29¾
100 sh Hest'v'le R	c 46½	100 sh do	s60 29¾
100 sh do	46½	100 sa Reading	s10 50½
200 sa do	lots 47	100 sh do	s30 50½
100 sh do	47¼	100 sh do	s10 50½
100 sh do	47¼	100 sh do	s10 50½
24 sh Lehigh Navis	52	100 sh do	s5wn 50½
4 sh Cam & Am	116½	100 sh do	s10 50½
100 sh Susq Can	12½	100 sh do	s10wn 50½
18 sh N Penn R	lots 37	400 sh do	s10 50½
5 sh M & M Bk	31½	100 sh 13th & 15th	b5 20
100 sh N Y & Mid	6½	100 sh do	b5 20

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	128½	12 M.	127½
11 A. M.	128½	1 P. M.	127½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127½	127¾
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	118	119
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 20.—The Breadstuffs Market continues as quiet as ever; but the downward movement in gold has had no perceptible effect on prices. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at $6 50@7 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $7 25@8 for extra; $8 50@9 25 for low grade and good white Western extra family; and $11@14 for fancy lots, according to quality. About 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $4·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is some inquiry for good and prime red Wheat, but common quality is not wanted, and can only be forced at relatively low figures; sales of 1200 bushels fair and choice red at $2@2 35 ₱ bushel; and small lots of white at $2 40@2 75. The last sale of Rye was at 85 cents. Corn is in fair request, but there is very little coming forward; sales of yellow at 70 cents, afloat, and 68@69 cents, in store. Oats are in fair request, and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 50 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

In Seeds there is very little doing. Cloverseed may be quoted at $5@6 50; Timothy at $3 75; and Flaxseed at $2 70@2 75.

Whisky is very quiet; sales of refilled Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27@2 28.

—A young law student in Paris, who stabbed another student one night at the Eldorado, through jealousy about a *lorette*, has just been tried. He walked up to his rival as he was listening to the girl, and stabbed him in the breast. He did not kill him. The prisoner pleaded blind jealousy, and asserted that he knew nothing of what occurred that fatal evening. Verdict—Guilty, with extenuating circumstances. Sentence, ten years at hard labor.

—A wedding was awkwardly interrupted at Bristol, England, last month. A young woman who was to have been married next morning was taken into custody on a charge of stealing articles of millinery, the property of a firm by whom she had been employed. Her intended husband vainly pleaded for a remand, in order that the marriage might take place. The magistrates, inexorable, sent the damsel to jail for two months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 3 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 22d instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Brighton street, from a point east of Fifteenth street to Broad street. said sewer to be of brick, circular in form, and two feet six inches in diameter, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy five cents for each lineal foot on each side of the street, as payment in full by the city; the balance to be paid by the property holders.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 20 1t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
Al-o,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

Z. RING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has resumed practice at No. 1035 Callowhill Street. 3 16 4t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE YOUNG AND TALENTED ELOCUTIONIST,
PROFESSOR N. K. RICHARDSON,
Will, by particular request, give one more READING,
AT CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 23.
Tickets, 50 cts., to be had at Risley's Continental News Stand; Claxton's Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut st.; Fish's Drug Store, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Walnut. 3 20 3t*

REV. WM. BUTLER, D. D.,
FOUNDER OF METHODISM IN INDIA,
LECTURES TO-NIGHT,
AT THE GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH,
SUBJECT:
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS
OF THE
SEPOY REBELLION,
AND INCIDENTS OF MISSION LIFE. 3 19*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RECONSTRUCTION.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, 25c, 50c, and 75c.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the *south* half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 19

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT."
MARCH 29, subject—"TEMPERANCE."
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
Price, 25c., 50c., and 75c.
Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE 3 19 18t

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CHESNUT STREET.—The Seventh Anniversary of this Association will be held at the Church, in Chesnut street, above Eighteenth, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 20 1866, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, E. H. BEADLE, D. D., Rev. J. BYATT SMITH, and others. 3 19 2t

CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CANNEL VEIN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Company's Office, to act upon proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
JOHN DUROSS,
J. W. GORE,
F. P. CONWAY,
JAMES MAGEE,
CHAS PARKER,
} Directors.
3 13 15 20 22 4t*

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—
First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.
Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.
Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.
Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.
PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN,
} City Commissioners.
3 14

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 3 11



CEDAR CAMPHOR
FOR MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

SELLERS BROTHERS
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuthsmrp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR GRAY'S FERRY Road; high ground; healthy; easy access by horse cars; house and table first-class; two large rooms unfurnished; family private. L., Box 473 Post Office 3 20 2t*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		
180,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,850 U. S Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		
16,561 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		$461,061 45
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate		147,300 89
Loans on collateral amply secured		160,481 25
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 50
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		32,409 16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks		55,824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

Market values.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,402'92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Sweet,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2mip

STATEMENT OF THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate		$225,00
Cash on hand		65 123
Bonds and Mortgages		870,633
Bank, and other Stocks		1 527,748
Stocks held as collateral for loans		84,078
Premium Notes secured by Policies		1,037,449
Total assets		$3,551,961
Losses due and unpaid	$2,000	
Losses reported and not acted upon	70,500	$72,500
Premiums received	1,005,903	
Interest received	178,500	$1,184,403
Losses paid	324 028	
Return premiums	75,519	
Expenses of all kinds	131 336	$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note. Losses promptly paid by the agent.
DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.
Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company. Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.
PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS,

Sewell Tappan,	James S. Amory,
Marshall P. Wilder,	Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard,	James Sturgis,
George H. Folger,	John A. Andrew,
Francis C. Lowell,	Benjamin F. Stevens.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM GETTY,
3 18 tuf3w AGENT.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required,
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.
POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.



J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
3 10 1mrp No. 15 S. TENTH Street.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, THE Highest Premium GRANTED the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A gentleman is desirous of Renting, on reasonable terms, his House, situated in the best part of the city, provided he can sell his Furniture, which is of the most modern style, at a fair valuation. Address FURNITURE, office "North American." 3 14 6t*

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

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CARPETINGS.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
AND
ONE INVARIABLE CASH PRICE.
AN IMMENSE STOCK,
Embracing all kinds and styles of
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of the decline in Gold.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
NOW OFFER THEIR
GREAT SPRING STOCK
OF
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS:
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
6-4 and 9-4 *VELVETS,*
FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPET,
FINE INGRAIN CARPET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
AND ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls, with Borders.
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND FANCY MATTINGS,
COCOA MATTINGS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
[3 20 3mrp

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ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'
Fifth Great Sale of
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
WITH CATALOGUES.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
3 19 5t4p AUCTIONEER.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The New Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church commences its thirtieth annual session in Camden to-morrow, in the Third Street Church. Ministers are arriving by every train; and it is said that the present will be the most interesting of any convocation of the kind that has ever been held in Camden. Bishop Scott will preside, and during the continuance of the Conference some highly interesting meetings will take place, which will be addressed by some of the ablest ministers in attendance. The Conference will most probably last for eight or ten days, as there is considerable business of importance to attend to and dispose of.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—Yesterday afternoon, as one of the ferry boats at the foot of Federal street was approaching the slip, a couple of boys got over the chain, and before the boat was fastened attempted to jump ashore. One of them succeeded, but the other fell, and before he could get up his leg was caught between the boat and the slip, and crushed in a shocking manner. Dr. Cullen dressed the wound, and the lad was then sent to the Hospital. The frequency of such accidents ought to serve as a warning to boys in thus exposing themselves to danger. Within a few months past several lads have been maimed for life by their recklessness in jumping on cars while in motion, or from the ferry boats before they are properly secured to the slips.

A LIVELY SERENADE.—A night or two since, a party of serenaders, "just for a little fun," went out on an expedition to discourse soul-stirring music under the window of a friend's house, and after having exhausted the scale of shakes and runs, they were invited in, indulged pretty freely in "Jersey kerosene," and soon after got into a regular fight among themselves. One had a staccato mark placed over his eye; another, in attempting to *c* sharp, was knocked into *a flat*, and another who had made a splendid run on high *g*, suddenly changed his key to *c* natural, thus rendering the whole performance a scene of discord rarely witnessed in musical execution, even by the least experienced of an ateur performers.

THE EDWIN FORREST.—It is thought that this steamer, which was sunk, below Trenton, on Saturday afternoon, will be successfully raised in a few days, and so thoroughly repaired as to be able to resume her trips again in a short time. The work of raising the sunken steamer is rapidly progressing, and the engines from Camden, which went up to her on Sunday, are doing excellent service.

WECCACOE ENGINE COMPANY.—The annual ball of this Company came off last evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, the proceeds of which placed a handsome sum in the treasury of the company.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.—The flags of the ferry boats were yesterday and to-day displayed at half-mast, as a token of respect to John Browning, Esq., who died on Saturday morning last.

NEW M. E. CHURCH.—It is said that the work of erecting a new and commodious Methodist Episcopal Church edifice in North Ward will be commenced at an early day the coming summer.

POLICE MATTERS.—Considerable disorder was manifested in the streets last night, leading to such violations of ordinances and breaches of the peace that the police were forced to arrest a number of persons.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We are sorry to say that Mr. Hood's benefit here yesterday was not so great a success as it should have been. Usually merely the announcement of a matinee at the "Opera House" is enough to fill the house no matter what the performance is. Yesterday the performance commenced with the farce of *Cool as a Cucumber*, in which Mr. Marlowe, Mr. James, and Mr. Wallis played the principal parts. Following this was a concert by the principal artists of Grover's German Opera. This was a failure, for the whole programme was altered without one word to the audience. In the first place, Habelmann, who was to open the concert, was not forthcoming, out after a very long wait for a piano-stool, Mr W. Formes sang in his place. He has a beautiful smooth voice, and proved how good a musician he is, by singing on undisturbed by the worst accompaniment we ever heard. Young Rose was alway- a bar behind or in advance of the singer, and how any one could sing three consecutive bars with such an accompaniment is a matter of wonder. From his inexperience, and his being a mere boy, he is entitled for the things he undertakes, and on these pleas may be excused the mistakes of yesterday. Madame Rotter sang very well, though her voice was somewhat husky, for which Mr. Marlowe begged the indulgence of the audience before she sang. For an encore she gave us "Comin' thro' the rye." She sang it with irresistible grace and coquetry, to which her pretty German accent added greatly. After about five minutes' wait, Mad'lle Drumbia sang the "Last Rose of Summer" instead of M'me Johannsen. She did not sing it well; it does not suit her. Mr. Himmer sang next a most beautiful "Ave Maria." It was peculiarly suited to him. His voice and style are full o poetry, and he sang this "Ave" as a prayer from his very heart. He seemed inspired. His is a talent that has never been found out or understood, because, like all great talent, it is modest and unassuming, too modest to come prominently out unsought. It can only be understood or sought for by kindred natures. They alone can recognize it. He is the best of all the tenors we have had here for a very long time. He is so different from them all, and seems to stand alone among them It is singular that Habelmann should be more popular than Himmer, but we suppose the secret of it is that Habelmann *never forgets himself* on the stage, but flatters the audience by acting at them always, and never losing consciousness of their presence, and that he smiles at the ladies; while Himmer, from the moment he begins, yields to the love of his art, becomes inspired, and unconscious of all around him, gives vent to all the intense passion and poetic enthusiasm within him, and which enthral him. We hope the day will come when his true worth will be discovered. Dodworth's orchestra was much better than usual, and the selections in better taste, but always *out of tune*.

As a whole, the matinee was *not* a success. Never have we seen such bad management, or, rather, such a want of management at all. Mr. Mordaunt recited "Shall Arneries Rule" with earnestness and enthusiasm, but the thing itself is not good.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Last night the Arch was crowded "from pit to dome" to greet Mr. Dillon in his greatest part, "Belphegor." We have not for many a long day seen such wild enthusiasm as was exhibited last night. Mr. Dillon was called three times before the curtain, and he has cause to be proud of his welcome back to Philadelphia. He played the part with all the earnestness, passion, and naturalness of reality. There was but one fault—his pauses were too long; not for the part or his conception of it, but for the audience. The audiences of the present day can understand nothing but constant *physical* action; in fact, they would prefer gymnastics in everything, if possible. They are incapable of understanding the expression of the mind through the face, so that, though Mr. Dillon told the whole story in his face, they could not see it. It is a pity that artists should be obliged to submit to this unjust tyranny of the ignorant; but until men of genius can afford to be independent of public opinion—which *never* happens—such *must* be the case. Miss Price played "Madeline" with unusual earnestness, and looked very pretty. Mr. Mackay made as much of the "Duc de Montbazon" as could be made of a very insignificant part.

Mr. Tilton played in his usual style, earnestly, but ranting at times. Mrs. Crease had a good part, out of which she made nothing, however. She sang a song also very well. She has a fine, fresh voice. What a pity it is that she does not cultivate it a little. With a little practice, she would gain a little style, and her voice would lose its nasal sound, which is now a drawback to its sweetness. Miss Reeves played "Henri" very well indeed. She gives great promise for the future, and we hope she will not disappoint our expectations of her. The piece was beautifully put upon the stage. To-night *Belphegor* will be repeated.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Stolen Jewels* was produced last night to a good house, and will be played during the week. Every one should see it, for it is said to be intensely interesting. We will give an account of it hereafter.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Last night Mr. Hackett made his appearance as "Sir John Falstaff" in *Henry the Fourth*, and to-night he plays "Falstaff" in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

THE GREAT CONFEDERATION.—Those who desire to enjoy a rich musical treat should not fail to attend the opening of the famous master band of minstrels, at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, this evening.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
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James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1128 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 s. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bertlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Marlin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 26 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Bartlett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
H. T. Wallington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 174 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 615 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S.
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD

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One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

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FOR

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Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

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Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

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A ONE-HORSE POWER

AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public Sale, by the above parties, at their Auction tore.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.

On Tuesday,

April 3, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

STOCKING MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINES, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a lot of Stocking Frames, 24 to 14 guage, 4 and 6 heads *each*, in good order, manufactured by Shirtcliff; also, one large Circular Frame and three Winding Machines, twelve bobbins *each*.

SEWING MACHINES.

Also, twelve Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines, with speed pulleys for power. 3 19 3t

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BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50·00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75·00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30·00	to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00	to 150
GENTS' do do	8·00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS. 3 10 stuth

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DUPLEX SKIRT

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

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Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of two *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

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SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

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No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.

I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.

All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 18 rp

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

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COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

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BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

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DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON'S

No. 1004 Chesnut Street.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, Illusions, Maltnez, Ruches, Quillings, Etc.

REAL LACE GOODS

OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Point Gaze Collars and Sets,
Brussels Point Collars and Sets,
Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Cluny Collars and Sets,
Thread Collars and Sets.
Barbes, Berthas, Veils, Coiffures, Hdkfs., Etc.

REAL LACE GOODS BY THE YARD, ALL WIDTHS.

Point Gaze, Cluny, Valenciennes, Brussels Applique, English Thread, White Blond, Black Thread, Gimpure, Insertings of all kinds, Beadings, Etc.

LACE GOODS.

Imitation Laces of the choicest quality and newest designs.

Point and Figure Nets, Wide Illusions.
Jointed Blond, Footings, Quillings, etc., a large assortment.

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Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Swiss Edgings and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS.

Jaconets, Cambric, Nainsook, Mull, Plaid, Striped, Figured, Fancy, Swiss,
French Muslin two yards wide. Sheer French Cambric, Tarletans, Linen Handkerchiefs, all at greatly reduced prices.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle, Berlin, etc., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, of every variety, quality, and color, of the best make.

FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

WARBURTON'S,
3 17 stuths4tip No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

FROM AUCTION,

FIVE LOTS

"Lupins" Bombazines.

FIVE LOTS OF

"LUPINS" TAMISSE CLOTH.

FIVE LOTS OF

Canton Cloths or Mourning Alpaca,

WITH

"LUPINS" BLACK DELAINES.

[3 19 2t4p

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

HAS NOW OPEN

Silks,

Grenadines,

Hernanies,

Together with a full and handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which, being bought for CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST market rates. [3 19 6t4p

New Goods Opened Daily.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Are in daily receipt of New and Desirable styles of Goods, purchased at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of Ladies is requested, as we are determined to

OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT PRICES

TO CORRESPOND WITH AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 19 3t Above Willow.

WHITE AND BUFF

MARSEILLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 19 3t Above Willow.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

PARIS TAFFETAS,
PARIS GROS GRAINS,
PARIS GROS DU RHINE,

With a Full Line of Swiss Silks.

Prices, from $1 15 to $2 per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 19 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF

Fast color Calicoes at 15 cents a yard,
American Prints, fast colors, best quality, 18½ cts,
New style American Delaines, 25 cts. a yard.
Best quality American Ginghams.
Fine quality French Ginghams.
Bleached Muslins, 25, 30, 33, and 25 cents.
Forrestdale bleached Muslins, 33 cts. a yard.
Unbleached Muslins, 23, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Fine yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Just opened, from New York and the late auction sales:—
White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 cts., and $1·12½.
Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Brilliants, very cheap.
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths.
Linen Nankins, 82·65, 82·85, and $3 a dozen.
Wide Linen Huckaback, by the yard, 37½ and 40 cts. a yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, and 50 cts.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½ cts. and $1.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Just opened, one lot of Linens, 50 cts. a yard.
Richardson's Sons and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs., all linen, 20 cts,
Just opened, new styles Spring Gloves
Ladies' Lisle Thread gloves, 25, 31, and 35 cts.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves, fine quality.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cts.
Cambric Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.
Just opened, a new lot of good quality Bonnet Ribbons, Nos 4 and 5½ Corded Edge Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 17

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 2 3mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,
AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS
OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12t

MOURNING,

AND SECOND MOURNING SILKS.

A Fine Assortment just received. [3 15 thstu3t

PERKINS,

No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
150 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 25c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Who sells and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 3 14 6t

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
PARIS, March 2, 1866.

A REVOLUTION.

Let me begin by speaking to you of Prince Couza, but a few days ago the reigning sovereign of Moldo-Wallachia, and now no better than plain Mr. So and So, travelling with his carpet-bag, and spending the money he has been clever enough to raise from his subjects. Everything went off quietly, and never has a revolution been less noisy than the one which has just taken place in the Danubian Principalities. On the morning of the 23d ultimo, Prince Couza was having his snooze, as usual, when he was informed that a few officers of the army wished to say a few words to him. He begged them to walk in, and after the deputation had informed itself of his health, it informed him that the country was tired with his rule, and that he must please abdicate.

Prince Couza, it is said, is not remarkable for bravery; fearing he might come to grief, he signed his abdication, and after having spent a few hours in durance vile, he left Moldo-Wallachia to return no more. The Senate and the Legislative Assembly ratified the Prince's abdication. The oddest part of the whole business is that both these bodies had been named by the Prince himself. What a lesson? It appears that the immediate cause of the revolution has been

THE UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY OF PRINCE COUZA,

who was most liberal with other people's property. For the last twelve months he has been making money by monopolizing the sale of tobacco, salt, and everything else he could lay his hands on. The ruler of the Moldo-Wallachians was a perfect jobber, and had agents and brokers in Paris, who carried on a regular business with this royal speculator. He will now be able to join his friends and spend his ill-gotten gains in the French capital. In the meantime, he has been replaced by

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,

composed of General Golesco, one of the illustrious Liberals of 1848; of M. Zascar Cataroyi, who was President of the Chamber at the time of the *coup d'etat* made by Couza in 1864; and finally, of Colonel Haralambi, Commander of the Artillery.

Not a drop of blood has been spilt during the whole revolution. All would be for the best in Moldo-Wallachia if it were not a State existing in virtue of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, and under the guarantee of the leading powers. The principalities, however, which, according to the ideas of England and France, were to protect the Sublime Porte from the ambition of Russia, are now menaced by the Czar, who would like to avail himself of the opportunity to revive the Oriental question. We have received intelligence from the frontier, dated 23d of February, that the Russian army of observation now on the Pruth is displaying much activity; that everything is ready for a campaign; and that General Rozchne was hourly expected. Another telegram, addressed to the *Journal des Debats*, informs us that the Russian staff is looking for the most favorable point to cross the river, and that pontoons are being prepared. What will come of all this?

In order to prevent every kind of intervention, the Senate and the Assembly on the 28d ult., hastened to proclaim the Count of Flanders, second son of the late King of the Belgians, Prince of Roumania; but the Belgian prince has declined the honor, and is off to Italy. Therefore there is another big cloud hovering over the political horizon, and perhaps a Crimean war.

The Roumanian revolution was accomplished on the 23d of February, the day before Count Bismark entered the Prussian Chambers, at three in the afternoon, and informed the Deputies that the Parliament was closed by order of the King.

So we see that whilst Roumania was getting rid of a tyrant, the Prussian Premier was ridding himself of a Parliament which was constantly putting spokes in his wheels; for the future, the royal budget will be managed by a royal ordinance. All annexations will be attempted without the meddling of Parliament, and Prussia, aggrandized, but deprived of liberty, will applaud the spirited and enterprising ministry.

Let us, however, rejoice that things have not yet come to this, and that resistance to the tyrannical Premier is preparing. I should not be surprised to see the Prussians come to blows. Indeed, there is no other way of getting rid of Count Bismark, who has dissolved the Chamber for the fifth time.

FRANCE.

I am sorry to say that there are some in our country who would not be displeased if our Minister were to follow the example of Count Bismark, for the opposition in our Corps Legislatif is getting very restive, and is giving M. Rouher (our Bismark) a deal of trouble. More than eighty members are crying aloud for liberty. These very Deputies were those the Government thought most devoted to the despotic tendencies of the dynasty of Napoleon III.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED BY THE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE CHAMBERS.

The agitation amongst the Deputies of the French Chambers is increasing rapidly. The Government is uneasy, and is doing all it can to gag the press. The debates in the Corps Legislatif are getting hotter and hotter from day to day, and the speeches of M. Glais Bizoin are often interrupted by the Speaker, who has to call him very frequently to order. Several other opposition members intend having a fling at the Government, and we may yet live to see our Parliament share the same fate as that of Prussia.

The result of all this is that the situation of the Government, as well as that of the country, is one of the most unpleasant. It is a kind of from hand-to-mouth extreme. Business is in no way good, and the winter season, which is generally one of great profit for trade in Paris, has been almost null. The cholera is still in many towns of the Departments, and, to make matters still worse, a new malady, the Trichiase, has made its appearance.

THE GARDEN OF THE LUXEMBOURG,

which was to be cut up, is now not to be sacrificed, as the Emperor, who has gone over the grounds himself, finds that there is no sufficient reason for depriving the Parisians of the finest garden in the French capital.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION FOUND AT LAST.

The Prince Napoleon having thrown up the office of President, the place has been going begging for some time. As no one could be found to replace the *sulky cousin*, the Prince Imperial, a child of ten years of age, is to be at the head of the exhibition. Speculation is all agog, and it is said there will be more furnished apartments than visitors.

Before leaving the domain of politics to touch upon matters light as air, regarding the sayings and doings of Paris, I must inform you of the reports now current respecting the coolness between Prussia and Austria, which will perhaps end in a rapture between the rival leading powers in Germany. According to latest accounts, it appears that Francis Joseph has decided upon going to war with Prussia, sooner than permit Bismark to carry out his design of annexing the Duchies. The question is how Austria will settle matters with Hungary. The London *International* thinks it certain that the Emperor of Austria will grant a special ministry to the Magyars, which would make us believe that a war with Prussia is imminent. Some journals go so far as to say that a Hungarian Ministry will soon be named, and with the presidency of Count Appenyi. *Nous verrons!*

The semi-political event of the day is the foundation of a new journal by M. de Girardin and his staff, who a few days ago retired from the *Presse*, in consequence of the opposition they were constantly meeting on the part of the proprietors of the said journal, who wished him to moderate his language. The bold writer has now set up a paper of his own, called *La Liberte*, which will be sold one sou cheaper than other Parisian papers. This is quite a revolution in Parisian journalism, something similar to that which took place forty years ago, when M. de Girardin founded the *Presse*, which was the cause of his duel with Armand Carrel, whom he killed.

The same day that the first number of the *Liberte* appeared, there was a private concert at the Tuileries, and the Court had an opportunity of judging of the talent of

THE EMPEROR ON THE FIDDLE;

for after Allare, the celebrated violinist, had performed one of his most brilliant *morceaux*, Napoleon warmly complimented the artist, and taking up his instrument, a most valuable *Stradivarius*, played on it an air, with variations, to the wonder and amazement of the bystanders, who were not aware of the talent of the Emperor as a musician.

LADIES' DRESS GETTING MORE AND MORE EXPENSIVE.

The ladies, who have no pity for their husbands' purses when there is a question of dress, have now added another article of expense to their toilette. We lately saw in the shop window of the first Paris boot and shoemaker on the Boulevard des Italiens, what do you think? Boots with gold and silver heels!

O! Extravagance thy name is woman!

I will now close my epistle with an anecdote of one of our celebrated misers, who has more than one foot in the grave; and though most unwilling to part with any of his wealth, is very fond of being gallant to the fair sex. Having ordered a bouquet of violets, as a present for a lady, he objected to the price asked for it, forty francs, and sent it back, saying that he did not want so large a one, and that half of it would do. The witty seller cut off the flowers from the stalks, and sent the miser the latter, with a bill of twenty francs.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The ingenuity applied to the invention of new amusements in fashionable life continues to grow week by week. The quadrille of "The Gazelles and the Leopards," for instance, which was got up at the ball of the Minister of Marine, was a curiosity in its way. The "Gazelles" were the handsomest women, the "Leopards" the finest men, of the season; the spots on the skin of one of the latter were composed entirely of diamonds. The favorite feature of a ball nowadays is the cotillion, which is always the concluding dance, and is sometimes kept up under the inspiration of spirited, active, and ingenious leaders, for three or four hours. The latest and most popular novelty introduced into the cotillion is called the "Davenport Wardrobe;" an imitation of which famous piece of furniture, made very light, so as to be easily moved, being placed in the middle of the ball-room, and one of the gentlemen being shut up in it, the ladies put their hands, one after another, through the holes in the door, and the captive is kept prisoner until he has divined the owner of at least one of the hands. When he has performed this feat, another gentleman takes his place, and so on, until the divining power of the cavaliers present has been sufficiently tested, and a sufficient amount of laughter has been got out of the affair.

An old game, *Le tournoi burlesque*, has lately been revived, and is an infallible mirth-provoker. The jousters in this novel style of tournament (always gentlemen), seat themselves on the ground, with their knees drawn up, their shins crossed, and their hands clasped round the latter. A stick, rather over a yard long, is then placed under the knees of each player, and tied firmly in place with a handkerchief, in such a way as that knees, stick, and hands are securely fastened together. At a given signal the players, divided into two squads, dodge themselves about upon the floor, each endeavoring to upset the others by poking at them with his stick, and those who are upset, or only touched, are at once put out of the game; the ranks of the combatants are soon thinned, and the fight is presently narrowed to a duel between the two most skilful of the rival knights. It is difficult to imagine anything more ludicrous than the spectacle presented by twenty or thirty of these combatants, all equally busied in laying about them with their sticks, or in avoiding or parrying the thrusts of their adversaries; especially when, perhaps, half-a-dozen of the heaviest have had the ill-luck to lose their balance, and founder into the most ridiculous attitudes, in their vain attempts to get themselves again into a sitting posture.

Paris has been making diligent use of the last days of its short carnival, and laying up a stock of satisfied mundane souvenirs for the enliveament of Lent, which penitential period begins next Wednesday, and will be varied by small, cosy dinner parties of the most luxurious description and "dancing teas," at which the traditional humiliation and breast-beating of the time will be duly recognized by the rigid tabooing of the word "ball" and the substitution of the piano for the violin. Some very *recherche* little dinners, worthy of Lent, have already been given, the fortunate purchasers of an immense and very fine tortoise, caught last week on the coast near Toulon, and forthwith sent up to Paris and divided among three or four of the leading gastronomic celebrities, having each given a prandial entertainment, worthy of Lucullus, to a few intimate friends, in honor of a windfall most unusual in this part of the world.

Soirees, with or without music, have also been numerous. At the one given by Princess de la Tremouille, the cards of invitation contained the significant word, "Theresa," and not a soul of all those who received them missed the chance of hearing, in the princess' splendid saloons, the renowned *diva* of the smoky interior of the Alcazar. It is all very well for the devotees of high art and right propriety to declaim against the novel style of the popular songstress, and the occasional breadth of suggestive implication contained in her ditties; but it is impossible to deny that the woman is a wonderful artist in a line of her own creating, and that it would be difficult to imagine anything more perfect than her songs and her singing of them in her own peculiar way. At all events, she has taken so firm a hold on the liking of Paris that not even the most strait-laced duchesses would now think of sailing out of a drawing-room to testify against her presence; while Patti, in all the radiance of her starry glory, is one of Theresa's most enthusiastic admirers, and claps her little white-gloved hands in ecstacy whenever she hears her, which she does as often as she can. Patti, by-the-way, had engaged to sing a few evenings since for the moderate sum of 5000f. at the soiree given by the fabulously rich Jewish grandee, M'me de Gunzberg, but subsequently declined to fulfil so trifling an engagement; whereupon M'me de Gunzberg engaged that other wonderful warbler, M'me Miolan-Carvalho, lessee of the Theatre Lyrique, who accepted 2400f., and sent the guests into raptures with her exquisite singing.

A couple of brilliant theatrical successes have marked the last week, one being the conversion into an opera of Lamartine's beautiful story, "Fior d'Aliza," by those skilful playwrights, Michel Carree and Hippolyte Lucas, the music being furnished by Victor Massee; the other a new play, *Heloise Paranquet*, the manuscript of which was deposited in the letter-box of the manager of the Gymnase Theatre, accompanied by an anonymous letter, requesting that the piece, if approved, might be put at once upon the stage, and adding that the writer renounced beforehand all share in the profits of the play, being determined to remain *incog.* The new candidate for the honors of representation having been pronounced a *chef d'oeuvre*, was at once put in hand, and has now been brought out in admirable style and with a strong cast, and most successfully, the enthusiasm of the public being wrought up to an unusual pitch, and the house, at the fall of the curtain, making frantic demands for the author. But these demonstrations only succeeded in bringing the manager to the footlights, and in drawing from that dignitary a solemn assurance that it was out of his power to accede to the demands of the audience, the author having intimated his fixed determination to remain unknown, whether his piece proved a failure or a success. The curiosity of the public is greatly excited as to the authorship of the new play, but the knowing ones have arrived pretty unanimously at the conviction that it can only have issued from the practised and fertile pen of the younger Dumas, and explain the mystery by supposing that the dramatist has taken this method of proving his authorship of *La Supplice d'une Femme*, claimed, as your readers doubtless remember, by M. Emile de Girardin. The latter, in order to show to an incredulous public that at least he *could* have written that play, brought out *Les Deux Sœurs*, a flat, tedious, and absurd affair, which effectually convinced the public that the man who could perpetrate such a lump of theatrical lead could not, by any possibility, have written the brilliant play whose paternity had been so hotly contested by the rival claimants. It is surmised that Dumas, junior, in order to demonstrate more conclusively the truth of his claim, has taken this method of showing the superiority of his dramatic talent over that of the editor of *La Presse*. "You brought out your *Deux Sœurs*," the public imagines the author of *Heloise Paranquet* to say to M. de Girardin, "with an immense flourish of trumpets and all the publicity of the Parisian press, and it fell heavily, irrecoverably. I send my play anonymously, to make its way solely by its own merits, unaided by the *prestige* of its author's name, and Paris, judging it solely on its merits, lauds it to the skies. It is easy, therefore, for the world to judge which of us two has the best right to lay claim to the authorship of the *Supplice d'une Femme*."

The Emperor, amidst his innumerable pre-occupations, has found time to read portions of the forthcoming volume of his "Life of Cæsar" to M. de Sacy; the new senator, it is said, expressing enthusiastic admiration of the passages thus made known to him.

It seems odd enough that, within a day's journey from this brilliant and luxurious city, there are wide districts so infested by wolves that the peasantry are in constant alarm for their flocks and even for their children. Government gives twenty francs for every male wolf, twenty-five for every female, and a small sum for each cub, and the skins and fur of the animals fetch a few francs more; thus wolf-hunting is regarded as a profitable employment, and *battues* are organized among the inhabitants of the villages for their destruction. These *battues* usually take place in May, when the lady-wolves are about to add to their families; and in December, when the savage crew, maddened by hunger, come down from the hills to prowl after food.

The head-ranger of the district having announced a wolf-hunt for a certain day, the whole country-side comes together, the landed proprietors, their servants, peasants, doctors, conscripts, and schoolmasters, who, armed with bludgeons, fire arms, pitchforks, bells, brooms, and saucepans, sally forth at a given signal to the ravines most frequented by the wolves. The riflemen are then arranged in a semi-circle, with their backs to the wind, along the roads which border the woods in which the wolves are concealed. No one is allowed to fire in the rear; and, to prevent accidents, marks are made on the trees for their guidance during the confusion of the *battue*. Everything having been prepared in a dead silence, a signal is given, and the assembled peasants, with the aid of pots and kettles, stout lungs, and iron-shod staves, combine in the production of a general uproar. Owls waken from their slumbers, deers are startled from their covers, foxes and hares bound away panic-stricken. But none of these creatures are shot, every bullet being reserved for the wolves, which appear, at last, in a pack, rushing on like a wave, roaring as it goes; and as the yelling creatures cross the fatal path, every gun sends forth its murderous discharge, and thirty or forty wolves are often the result of the volley. After the *battue*, the peasants mount the heads of several wolves on a pole, and march through the villages, beating drums, singing the local hunting songs, receiving presents of money, meal, grapes, and wine, and finishing the day with a feast and a dance.

The *battues* of December are differently managed, and the rich land-owners make them the occasions of much jollity. Previous to the meeting a number of carpenters repair to the woods, choose a suitable site, and erect thereon a large square hut of undressed logs, strongly placed together, and with intervals of about four inches between each. This hut is left untouched for several nights, that the animals may become accustomed to it; and a duck or two, a goose, or a sheep are tied up near it as a bait for the wolves. On the evening appointed for the *battue*, the huntsmen and a long line of servants start for the forest, taking with them four calves, a cask of cold meats, a hamper of wine, and a horse-load of pale cognac. Ensconced within their wooden fortress, they eat, drink and smoke; but not the least noise is permitted, not a laugh, or a cough, or a whisper, or even a sneeze. When night fairly sets in and the wolves begin to sniff the air, the calves are led out and each—must it be said?—receives an incision in the neck which sets it bleeding and bleating, and thus unconsciously appealing to two of the keen senses of their enemies. Nine, ten, half-past; the dead silence of the forest is broken only by the screech of an owl, or the crash of a branch snapped off by the wind. Suddenly the calves break out into a fresh fit of bleating; they bellow and groan and tug at the ropes, trying to escape. Every cigar is put out, and the sportsmen pick up their rifles and place their muzzles in the gaps between the logs of the hut. Black spots are seen upon the snow; the wolves are scenting the calves, and, imagining them to have come astray, attempt to carry them off. Four or five of the leaders rush forward and plunge their ravenous jaws into the flesh of the poor animals; their numbers increase every moment, and, just as this hideous banquet is at its height, the sportsmen open their fire; the wolves fall or fly, but return again, and are received with another volley. Other wolves, attracted by the smell of their bleeding comrades, press to the scene and are met by showers of fire and death. This slaughter of malefactors continues for several hours, when the few surviving wolves slink back to their dens, and the sportsmen, leaving their hut, make a huge fire on the ground, round which they sit and eat and crack jokes until the morning, when the peasantry assemble, gather the dead wolves together, and march in triumph through the villages, adding the gifts of the villagers to the rewards given by the Government, and making a handsome sum out of the affair.—*The Nation.*

OBITUARY.

Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died on the 4th instant. The deceased, who was formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, was born of humble parentage at Lancaster, in 1794. His writings were numerous and important, the following being among those which have attracted the greatest attention: "A History of the Inductive Sciences," in 3 volumes; "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," 2 volumes; "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences" has since been expanded into "The History of Scientific Ideas," 2 volumes; "Novum Organum Renovatum," 1 volume; "The Philosophy of Discovery," 1 volume; "The Elements of Morality, including Polity," 2 vols., the "Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy;" "Notes on Architecture of German Churches;" "Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England;" "Lecture on Systematic Morality;" "Indications of the Creator," in answer to the "Vestiges of Creation." Besides these he was the author of many educational mathematical works, and some works on university education in connection with university reform; also of a translation of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," of Auerbach's "Professor's Wife," of Grotius on the "Rights of War and Peace," and of three volumes of a translation of Plato, under the title of "The Platonic Dialogue for English Readers." Well-authenticated rumor also attributes to him the authorship of "The Plurality of Worlds," an anonymous book which has created considerable sensation. In addition to his other accomplishments, he was well skilled in archæology, and was a contributor to the literature of Gothic architecture.

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PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 26, 1866, for furnishing this department with FORAGE, for the period of three months, commencing April 1, and ending the 30th day of June, 1866, inclusive, viz:—

Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this Post or District, or any other locality within this command that may be directed.

All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality (timothy); Straw of good quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for ($5000) five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement. A copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage." Bids will be opened on MONDAY, March 26, 1866—12 o'clock M.—and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
3 20 5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions more set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."
W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 3t

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., March 26, 1866, office, No. 1163 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office, box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Commanding Officers of those posts, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bids will be received for either post separately or together.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."
C. L. KILBURN,
3 19 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

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Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
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No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 15 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 5

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None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale CASH ONLY. 1 16 6m
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GREEN PEAS,
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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

The Daughter of the Earl of Clare Elopes With Lord Cecil Gordon—Interesting Divorce Case in London.

In the London Court of Divorce, March 2, the case of Cavendish vs. Cavendish and Gordon, came up on a petition by the husband for dissolution of marriage on the ground of the wife's adultery. He also claimed damages against the co-respondent. The respondent appeared, and traversed the charge; the co-respondent did not appear.

Dr. Swabey and Mr. Hodgson for the petitioner; Dr. Deane, Q. C., and Dr. Tristram for the respondent.

The petitioner, Mr. Francis William Henry Cavendish, is a gentleman of good family, and on the 24th of April, 1856, he married the respondent, Lady Eleanor Sophia Diana Fitzgibbon, who was the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clare.

They cohabited at Hyde Park street, Hyde Park Square, and other places in London, and had three children, the youngest of whom is about three years of age. In 1861 the petitioner met with a severe accident, and he in consequence went abroad with his family for some time. He returned in the course of 1862, and took up his residence at Silverlands, near St. Leonard's. The co-respondent, Lord Cecil James Gordon, married the half-sister of Lady Cavendish, and is the father of nine children, the eldest being about twenty-five years of age. Standing in the relationship of brother-in-law to the petitioner, the greatest intimacy existed between the two families. In June, 1864, he went, accompanied by his daughter, on a visit to Silverlands, and while there he fell ill.

He was nursed with every possible kindness and attention, and it was also stated that his circumstances were such that in other matters likewise he was under obligations to the petitioner. Shortly after this visit he came to reside with his family at a place called Gray's Lodge, quite close to Silverlands. The intimacy between the two families became, if possible, greater; but the close relationship and the disparity of years between the respondent and co-respondent, he being sixty and she not more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, precluded all idea of suspicion. On the 30th January, 1865, Lord Cecil Gordon dined as usual at the petitioner's house, and a few days afterwards, on the 2d February, Lady Eleanor Cavendish left her house for London, on the pretense of visiting her mother, Lady Clare, who was then ill.

She was accompanied to the station by her husband, and was expected to return home the next day. On the following day, accordingly, the carriage was sent twice to the station to meet her; but the suspicions of the petitioner were not aroused until a day or two subsequently, when a letter he had written to her to her mother's address was returned. It was then found that Lord Cecil Gordon had also left his home. Inquiries were set on foot, and he and Lady Eleanor were traced to Paris and Nice, where they were found living as man and wife, and passing under the name of Graham. In stating the case to the jury, the learned counsel (Mr. Hodgson) observed that the motive which must have influenced the co-respondent in the matter was as disgraceful as his conduct.

In January, 1864, Lord Clare died, and by his will all of his property, after the death of Lady Clare, reverted to his daughter, Lady Eleanor Cavendish. The co-respondent was a man of pleasure, and in endeavoring to account for his conduct, the learned counsel suggested that he was probably anxious to live upon the bountiful fortune into the possession of which he well knew Lady Eleanor would soon come. Whatever his motive might be, he had deserted his wife and children, and had broken up the home of the man by whom he had been overwhelmed with kindness.

The Earl of Cawdor, Lieutenant-General J. R. Crawford, brothers-in-law of the petitioner, and Mr. Frederick John Howard, his half-brother, were called to prove the terms on which he and Lady Eleanor Cavendish had lived. They stated that he was a most indulgent husband, and that he and his wife had lived on the most affectionate terms.

Similar testimony was given by other witnesses who had been servants in the house, and it was also proved that the respondent and co-respondent had lived as man and wife at Nice, where they passed under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

The witnesses were not cross-examined, nor were any observations addressed to the jury by the respondent's counsel. Her mother, Lady Clare, having died about three months since, she is now in the enjoyment of the property left her by her father. Its amount was not stated, but it was understood that it is considerable.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said that very little was to be said on the case. The facts were not numerous, and the result could hardly be doubted. The repondent had been wicked enough, or bad enough, to leave her husband's house, who had treated her with kindness and affection, and had gone to live with a man who was her brother-in-law. From the circumstances under which she left her home, there could be no doubt that they were carrying on an adulterous intercourse, and the only question, therefore, which remained, was as to the damages. In assessing those they should look to all the circumstances of the case, and say what they thought was a reasonable compensation, so far as money could be a compensation, for the loss the petitioner had suffered.

In considering that matter, a very natural question arose whether the husband had been at all to blame. They had unimpeachable evidence that the petitioner and respondent had lived on the best of terms. He was described as a kind and indulgent husband, and there was not a suggestion of any shortcoming on his part. But if he behaved well, what were they to think of the conduct of Lord Cecil Gordon? It was well said that the gravity of an offense might be measured by the obligations which were broken, or by the consequences which followed from its commission. If they applied either test to the guilt of the co-respondent, it would not appear the less light or grievous. They could hardly find any case in which the obligations which were violated were so numerous and so strong, or in which the consequences were so painful. Here was a man at the advanced period in life of sixty years, himself a married man with nine children, visiting and partaking of the hospitality of the petitioner, and receiving kindnesses from him, and then taking advantage of the intimacy which belonged to near family ties, inducing the wife of his friend and relative to leave her home with him. Whether the motive was mercenary or not did not signify, the result was the same. So far as he (Sir J. P. Wilde) could see there was not the slightest excuse or palliation for such conduct. There was no neglect on the part of the husband—there was no want of kindness on his part, and there was not one circumstance which, so far as the respondent and co-respondent were concerned, could lessen the guilt of the gross violation and double infraction of their marriage vow.

In reply to a juror, who observed that they had evidence before them as to the means of the correspondent,

His Lordship said, that if a man did not pay in pocket he should pay in person. The property of the co-respondent was not the measure of damages. The measure of damages was what the petitioner had suffered.

The jury, after deliberating for a short time, found that the adultery charged had been committed, and assessed the damages against the co-respondent at £10,000. They added that it was one of the grossest cases that ever came before them.

His Lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

A Mother and Son Claim to be Members of the Royal Family—The Lady Claims the Title of Princess and the Dukedom of Cumberland for Her Son.

From the London Times, March 5.

Some mention has been made in the Court of Probate upon one or two recent occasions of the case of "Ryves against the Attorney-General." It may not be generally known that, although the cause has not as yet assumed a very important shape, it involves points of historical interest; and when it shall have come fully before the Court it will, we have no doubt, attract a large share of public attention. The suit is undertaken by a mother and her son, who, though they are now living in comparative obscurity, aspire to the high honor of being recognized as members of the royal family. In endeavoring to accomplish their end it will be necessary for them to inquire somewhat closely into the history of King George III, and many curious incidents may of necessity be brought out by the evidence and documents exhibited in reference to this part of the case; for Mrs. Ryves, the petitioner, asserts that she has descended from the issue of a private marriage contracted by the fourth brother of George III, who was known as Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. The lady to whom the Prince is said to have been married was Olive Wilmot, the daughter of Dr. James Wilmot, rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire. His wife, the mother of this Olive Wilmot, was a Polish prince. How much interesting matter it will be necessary to disclose, for the purposes of this suit, respecting the private relations existing between the Prince and Olive Wilmot prior to the alleged marriage, it is impossible to say at present; but as the whole suit hinges upon this point, everything incidental to the intimacy of Prince Frederick and Dr. Wilmot and his family will no doubt be thoroughly canvassed.

But whether this marriage can be proved or not, it is quite certain that it was acknowledged at the time, for the gossips of the period seem to have made it one of their stock subjects, and the daughter born of the marriage was also publicly recognized. It seems, however, that in the course of time the Prince got into a scrape with Mrs. Horton, a sister to the Colonel Luttrell who was afterwards returned a member of Parliament by Court influence in place of "Demagogue Wilkes." The Prince eventually married Mrs. Horton, and, as the bigamy was committed in the face of the acknowledgment of the issue of the former marriage, it became necessary that something should be done to hush up the scandal. The histories referring to the period show that the King about this time would not receive his brother at court, and it is conjectured, with some show of reason, that the prohibition arose out of the disagreement between them consequent upon this bigamous marriage. The Prince, accordingly, unwilling or unable to deny himself the pleasure of Mrs. Horton's society, and equally loth to be denied the court, neglected his first wife, who afterwards died in France.

He also consented to a proposal that his daughter should be brought up in ignorance of her parentage until the scandal had died a natural death, and certain distinguished personages had died too. When this had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, save those who, if the story be true, had been most grievously wronged, the marriage of the Prince with Mrs. Horton was allowed to pass without interference, and it is this Mrs. Horton who has continued to be acknowledged as the only and childless wife of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. It is easily conceived that an arrangement such as that which, it is said, was come to between the Prince and the King was not concluded without some writing, and it is asserted that several documents were signed touching the legitimacy of the daughter of the Prince and his wife, *nee* Olive Wilmot. These documents, it is further asserted, were witnessed by more than one Minister of State of the period, and carefully preserved at the King's request. They were ultimately committed to the care of certain eminent persons, upon whom a solemn obligation of secrecy was laid until the happening of certain events which have long since occurred. The names of all these persons will, we have no doubt, be made known in the course of the proceedings before Sir J. P. Wilde.

The case has already been before the public, not only in courts of justice, but also in Parliament and by petition to the royal family. The first petition to the crown was made in 1819, and the last in 1858. In 1861 Mrs. Ryves, then sixty-four years of age, obtained a decree against the Attorney-General establishing the marriage of her father to the lady to whom we have already referred as the daughter of the Duke's first marriage, and the chief object of the present petition is, as we have already stated, to establish Mrs. Ryves' descent through this lady from Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, with the ultimate object of proving her son's title to the honor and dignity of the Dukedom of Cumberland, and her own right to the title of Princess of Cumberland.

The case was introduced to the notice of Parliament by Sir Gerard Noel nearly half a century ago. He moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the truth of statements made in her petition, which he had presented three months before. It seems he was very earnest in her cause, thoroughly believed in the genuineness of her case, and persisted in announcing that he "had it in command from this royal personage" to do so and so—"for royal personage he would continue to believe her" until she was proved and declared to be an impostor by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The petition of that day seemed to aim not only at the declaration of Mrs. Ryves' legitimacy and royal descent, but also to the acquisition of a grant from the Civil List. Sir Gerard Noel declares that he "had always believed that every member of the royal family was upon the Civil List, but here was a member of the royal family quite unprovided for."

The present petition was filed in the Court of Divorce, under the Legitimacy Declaration act, in August last, and the case has been set down for hearing by a special jury; but a series of delays have caused it to be put off for another three months. An application for an adjournment was made on Tuesday, the 27th of February, by Mr. Bourke, on behalf of the Attorney-General, and opposed by Dr. J. W. Smith and Mr. D. M. Thomas on the part of the petitioner. The Attorney-General desired delay because he had just come into possession of a number of documents which could not be arranged in time for the trial. These papers, the petitioner asserts, are simply copies of certificates furnished by her or her mother to the sovereign, in company with petitions concerning the claims we have referred to. A significant observation was made by Sir J. P. Wilde, on Tuesday, when he granted the application for postponement. He remarked that it was an important case—an important public case—and all information bearing upon it that could reasonably be obtained should be produced in court, and when tried, it should be tried once for all.

—Frederick Ruckert, the German poet, a native of Schweinfurt, died on the 31st of December, aged 70.

—The Paris dealers in early vegetables have in their windows at the present time green peas, asparagus, artichokes, and new potatoes, such as are not often seen until a month or two later.

—Snowdrops and primroses have made their appearance in some parts of Dorsetshire, England, earlier this year than has been known for many years.

—The workhouse experiences of the amateur "casual" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have been dramatized at the Marylebone Theatre, in London, under the title of *Life in a Workhouse*.

—A few days ago, M. Blondel, one of the judges of the Tribunal of Arbois, France, died from hydrophobia. He was bitten two years since by one of his dogs while out shooting.

—An autograph letter of Marie Antoinette written on four sides of paper, to Count de la Marck, and not to be found in any collection, has just been sold by auction, at Berlin, for the large sum of 7365 francs.

—In England and Wales last year 27 letters were delivered to every person upon an average; in London, 51; in Scotland, 20; in Ireland, 9; in the United Kingdom, as a whole, 23—the total number exceeding 679,000,000.

—While a good many Frenchmen and Belgians have volunteered to serve in the Pope's army, not shrinking from the liability to be beaten with sticks, it is observed that the Pope has not made a single recruit among his own subjects. All the young men in Rome ambitious of a military career enlist in the Italian service.

—Frenchmen like to emigrate to any other part of the world rather than to French colonies. Of 778 emigrants who quitted Havre last January, 636 sailed for New York, 105 for New Orleans, 35 for La Plata, 1 for Quebec, 1 for Rio Janeiro, and none for the French colonies or Mexico.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—The Norfolk (Virginia) *Post* is for sale.

—Pollard's Memphis paper has been enlarged. It was an *Avalanche* before!

—General Devens has been appointed to succeed General Bennett in command at Charleston, S. C.

—Governor Bullock has appointed Thursday, April 5, as the day of the annual fast in Massachusetts.

—General J. C. Pemberton, late C. S. A., is living at Newton, on the Weldon and North Carolina Railroad.

—The foundation of a new theatre was laid in Rochdale, England, recently. The company is got up in one-pound shares.

—Mrs. Ould, who attempted to murder her paramour some time since, at Richmond, was fined one cent and released, on Friday last.

—The Charleston *Courier* says that there is not the least cause for apprehension about the crops, either in Georgia or North Carolina.

—The Rock Island Paper Mill Company of Columbus, Georgia, announce their purpose of rebuilding their paper works at an early day.

—The locomotive works at Manchester, N. H., now employ one hundred men, and their buildings will be enlarged this spring so as to employ four hundred.

—C. W. Howard and Judge Shaffer, of California, have the largest dairy farm in the world Their farm is on the sea-coast, twenty-five miles west of San Francisco, and covers 71,000 acres.

—A large portion of the winter wheat crop in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Missouri, has been severely injured. Some of the farmers intend to plough up their fields and sow spring wheat.

—Frank Blair made a characteristic speech at a Democratic meeting at Jefferson city, Missouri, on Saturday night. He indorsed the President's veto, denounced the radicals generally, and abused the State Constitution particularly.

—Oscar T. Burns, of Albion, N. Y., is reported as an absentee, and a defaulter to the amount of more than $200,000. He was largely engaged in speculation. A large number of banks are largely involved by the transaction.

—It is understood that upwards of £300,000 have been privately subscribed for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and an appeal will probably be made to the public for £250,000 to complete the manufacture of new cables, with a view to another attempt at submerging them during the present year.

—A New York letter-writer says that "curious rumors prevail in literary circles touching a forthcoming work by a young mulatto girl of that city. The manuscript has been read by several well-known literary men, and it is said to show great brilliancy of style and vigor of thought. The only question seems to be as to the practicability of publishing it just at this time, but a prominent house is negotiating for the work."

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

THOMAS DALY,

Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District, No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Collector of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 41.) 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

E. D. ROBERTS

Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District, No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 South FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT,

Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street,

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

And a Duplicate thereof at the office of

CHARLES S. CLOSE,

Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 321 REED street.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

and a Duplicate thereof at the office of

JESSE LIGHTFOOT,

Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1113

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

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On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75[illegible]
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer ..... 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,640·18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866. $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

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OFFICE [7 28§

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
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FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000 Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut

5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs. Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	680 lbs. Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1360 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46,320 lbs. Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	
Horse and Wagon Covers,	30,000 lbs. Iron Tire,
Harness,	1636 lbs Scrap Leather, new,
Feed Troughs,	
Halters,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Saddles,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Lines,	45 lbs. Zinc,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	25 Ambulances,
	1 Buggy,
Drug Mill,	25 Carts,
Anvils,	3 Slop Carts,
Tire Bender,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Portable Forges,	10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	
Planes,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Saws,	
Cauldrons,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Bake Ovens,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Platform Scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866.

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
3 16 fmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follws:—

131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
100 tons Pig Iron
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs
46,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
22,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	85 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze.
Saddles,	
Horse Equipments,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction,

On THURSDAY, the 22d day of March next,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Purveying Depot, Eighteenth and F streets, in this city, a large quantity of Condemned Medical and Hospital Property, consisting of:—

Splints,	Tourniquets,
Air Rubber Cushions,	Trusses,
Slates,	Mortars,
Clocks,	Medicine Pannier Chests,
Inkstands,	Knapsacks and Field Companions,
Water Coolers,	
Spoons,	Leather Buckets,
Knives and Forks,	Cots,
Spatulas,	Basins,
Funnels,	Iron Washstands,
Lamps and Lanterns,	Bottles,
Tin Cups and Plates,	Bedside Tables,
Gutta Percha Bed Covers,	Mess Chests,
Water Beds,	Cooking Utensils,
Sheepskins Dressed,	Bedding, etc.

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER,
3 14 7t Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government Steamers, to wit:—

ILLINOIS, side-wheel	2123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel	1751 tons.
McCLELLAN, side-wheel	1003 tons.
THOMAS COLLYER, side-wheel	446 tons.
JOHN RICE, propeller	782 tons.

All these vessels, with the exception of the first, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The THOMAS COLLYER is admirably adapted for service on the Sound and rivers.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery, in Government funds.

Also, will be sold at the same time the BOILER of the steamer Harriet A. Weed, and SHAFTING, etc. of the steamer Delaware.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
3 13 10t Brevet Major-Gen. and Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway st., Baltimore, Md. 6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:—

713 Hospital Tents.
612 Wall "
2757 Common "
55 Sibley "
2051½ Shelter "
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
3 7 13t Middle Military Department.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz.:—

100 to 200 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 to 500 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 14t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3wt4 1 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,

All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, TUESDAY MORNING, March 20.

The Conference was called to order at 9 o'clock by Presiding Bishop Ames. The audience showed no signs of diminution in their numbers or in the interest with which they listened to the proceedings. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Secretary of the Conference.

The journals of the previous day and evening sessions were read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, of New Jersey Conference, was introduced by Mr. Ames.

Rev. Mr. Cather was changed from supernumerary to effective.

Rev. George Barton was made supernumerary without appointment.

Rev. Mr. Westwood, of the Baltimore Conference, was introduced.

Rev. D. W. Bartine submitted the following series of resolutions:—

Resolved, That Philadelphia Conference extend to the New Jersey Conference, which meets in the city of Camden, N. J., on to-morrow, its Centenary greeting, and tender to its members an invitation to meet us in a Re-Union Methodist Love Feast, to be held in the Union M. E. Church of this city, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to convey this greeting and invitation to the New Jersey Conference, and to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed Love Feast.

D. W. BARTINE, J. CUNNINGHAM, ADAM WALLACE, T. A. FERNLEY, W. J. PAXON, E. I. D. PEPPER, G. D. CARROW, } Committee.

Rev. G. W. Carrow introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Castle, delivered yesterday at the Centennial celebration, and requesting a copy for publication.

Rev. Mr. Grove of the Canada Conference, applied for admission to the Philadelphia Conference, which gave rise to considerable discussion, after which he was received.

C. Heiskell, Esq., was elected Trustee of the Education Fund.

Dr. Porter, Agent of the New York Book Concern, made a statement of the affairs of the establishment. He referred to the large increase in the price of book materials, and urged a larger support from the Church.

Rev. Mr. Rusling, of the New Jersey Conference, was introduced.

The Committee upon the Education Fund made their report, which showed that the financial condition of the society was in a fair condition. The total receipts for the year amount to $40,225 48.

Rev. Mr. Houston was granted a supernumerary relation.

The case of Rev. Jonathan Turner, upon application to be retained as supernumerary, was taken up, and after some little discussion in relation to business affairs, his character was passed, subject to future investigation.

Rev. Wesley Kenney, D. D., made a very feeling address to the Conference, in which he spoke of his thirty-three years in the active ministry, eleven years of which was in connection with the Philadelphia Conference. He thanked his brethren for the unmorm kindness and respect with which they had always treated him. He asked that his relation should be changed to that of supernumerary without appointment, which was granted.

Rev. Charles F. Shepherd was granted a location at his own request.

Dr. Strong was then called to the stand, and, after reading a short circular upon the subject of lay delegations, addressed by the Committee of the General Conference to the churches, commended his address. Dr. Strong represented the laymen not in any official capacity, but addressed the Conference by its courtesy. He entered very fully into the action of previous Conferences, and warmly espoused the cause of lay delegations in Conference. He believed that the matter would bring the ministry and laity more nearly together, and his only and grand object was to make the whole body homogeneous and more thoroughly interested in the great movements of the Church. He urged that it would create a warmer feeling among the members of a common Church.

After the speech of Dr. Strong quite a number of questions were asked by members of the Conference, desiring information upon various topics suggested in the course of his remarks, which were answered by that gentleman without hesitation.

Thomas I. Tasker, Esq., made a few remarks upon the same subject, which were listened to with great attention. He held if the laity could assist the ministry in their labors they should be welcomed by the clergy. He thought there was work for every class of laborers in the Church.

Rev. Dr. Porter, of New York, by invitation addressed the Conference, taking strong grounds in opposition to lay delegations. It doubtless was a remarkably interesting address, as it was frequently interrupted by laughter.

Owing to the fact that the reporter's stands are placed near an entrance door, and its continual opening, and crowds gathering around and between the speaker and the reporters, correct reporting is a matter of difficulty, the reporters hearing on an average one word in ten. Dr. Porter's remarks created quite a sensation, and some of his statements were indignantly denied by Dr. Durbin, Rev. Pennel Coombe, and others.

For some time there was a good deal of excitement. Mr. Halsted, of New York, pronounced some of the statements of Dr. Porter *unkind and untrue*. He reasumed the Methodist Church of New York against the assertions made against its members. The passage at arms between Dr. Porter and Mr. Halsted was decidedly pointed and personal, and at one time resembled our political conventions.

The question is evidently one in which both parties take a deep interest, and promises to create trouble in its discussion. After remarks explanatory of certain misunderstandings between Dr. Durbin and Dr. Porter, the trifling difficulty between them was entirely settled. Dr. Hodgson addressed the audience, after which the Convention adjourned with doxology and benediction.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Mr. B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, will sell at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday of next week (27th and 28th), the extensive, valuable, choice, and original stock of Oil Paintings by the leading American and foreign artists, purchased by and executed to the order of James S. Earle, from original sketches prepared expressly for that distinguished connoisseur and dealer. In the list we observe some masterpieces by George C. Lambdin, S. B. Waugh, X. Smith, George Hetzel, Thomas P. Otter, L. Julliard, the Brothers Lewis, J. G. Falconer, the Morans, W. Sheridan Young, Thomas Sully, and other favorite Pennsylvania artists. Then such foreign artists as these have their autographs upon many very fine studies:—A. F. Lessmans, Paris; Dibdin, London; Hoguet, Berlin; Miss Backhuyzen, Amsterdam; Miss Ronner, Brussels; Paul Weber, Darmstadt; Baumgartner, Munich; Krieghoff, Quebec; besides the well-known Dusseldorf painters. The frames are all perfectly new, and in admirable harmony and condition. This is the noblest collection of pictures and the most varied ever offered by Mr. Earle, and we doubt not that there will be a lively competition for the possession of these gems.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNION TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN.—The annual report of the Union Temporary Home for Children has just been published.

The Managers return thanks for the blessings of health and prosperity which have attended their institution during the past year, and they rejoice to state that there has not been one case of sickness in that period requiring the advice of their physician.

The amount received for children's board from the 1st day of January until the 31st day of December, 1865, was $3046, while the expenses during the same period amounted to $5291·79.

There were admitted to the Home during the year 1865, in all sixty-five children, and there remained upon the 1st of January, 1866, sixty-three children, viz., twenty boys and forty-three girls, many of whom are the offspring of our brave soldiers.

HIGH SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.—At the last meeting of the Board of School Control a resolution was passed calling for the appointment of a committee of five members to make a full investigation of the charges preferred by the High School Committee against Professor Maguire, Principal of the High School.

This committee met for the first time yesterday afternoon, and consists of Messrs. Schliede (Chairman), Harris, Levick, Green, and Willis. It was determined to hold sessions on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, at the High School Building, commencing next Friday afternoon at 3½ P. M. These sessions will be open to the public.

A RIOTING PARTY ARRESTED.—Edward Parker and Charles Wynett disturbed the proprietor and inmates of the Penn Hotel, at Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, yesterday, by behaving themselves in a riotous and disreputable manner. They burst in the door of the hotel, and indulged in an unprovoked assault and battery on different parties. Their sport was stopped by the arrest of both. Alderman Allen fined them for drunkenness and malicious mischief.

DRY GOODS STORE ROBBED.—At an early hour this morning, the dry goods store of Mrs. Andrews, situated at No. 929 South street, was entered by opening the front cellar door. The thieves getting from thence into the store, abstracted goods to the value of about $150.

CAPE MAY.—We understand that the Railroad Companies from Camden to Cape May are prepared to carry excursion passengers the coming season to this favorite watering place. Applications can be made to Mr. Van Rensselaer, Superintendent, at his office, Camden.

ACCIDENT.—George Carns was run over by a wagon loaded with iron, at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, this morning, and had his arm badly fractured.

CURE FOR A COLD —

If you take cold, which well may be
The case while March winds blow,
Take a good drink of hot herb tea
Before to rest you go;
Then have an artificial heat
Applied in some way to your feet.
But the best way, you'll bear in mind,
Is to *prevent* a cold;
For which snug Clothing is designed,
Like that by Bennett sold.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

THE PLACE TO BE SUITED.—A wag, on hearing that a man had given up chimney-sweeping, expressed surprise, as he thought that business *sooted* him. Every one in want of coal may be suited, by calling at Alter's Coal Yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Mr. Alter takes every pains to please his patrons, and his success is before the world. We conscientiously recommend all in want of a really good article of anthracite to call on him without delay. If more convenient you may leave the order at the Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

VOTE DIRECT FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.—Mr. Howe presented a petition in the Senate yesterday, for an amendment to the Constitution to regulate the choosing of President and Vice-President by a direct vote, without the Electoral Colleges. This would seem to be the natural and simple way of doing. We like simplicity and plainness of dealing; thus we advocate the "one-price" system that is adopted at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Fine styles and superbly executed; natural, lifelike, and artistic. See specimens, and obtain them at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.—This famous species of fish is now offered in quantities to suit purchasers, by W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7·30s, 5-20s, 10-40s, 1881s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by Drexel & Co., No. 54 South Third street.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Steck & Co. and other make of Pianos.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BECK—CHEAVENS.—On the evening of the 7th instant, at Emanuel Church, by the Rev. J. Gorman Maxwell, J. MADISON BECK to KATE R., fourth daughter of the late Henry E. Cheavens, Esq., and step-daughter of the late Joseph Glover. §§

DOUGHERTY—WHITALL.—On Fourth-day, the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Carter, Mr. JOSEPH J. DOUGHERTY, of Delaware, to Miss EDITH WHITALL, of Philadelphia.

DUCK—McFALL.—On the 13th instant by the Rev. George Gordan, FREDERICK G. DUCK to Miss ANNIE M. McFALL, all of this city.

FRAME—WARFEL.—On the 15th instant, at M. E. Parsonage, No. 1823 Vine street, by Rev. W. W. Bilndle, Mr. ISAAC D. FRAME to Miss ELIZABETH C. WARFEL, of this city.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—On the morning of March 19, JAMES J. ARBUCKLE.

The relatives and friends of the family, Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, also employes of the City Gas Works, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Frasch, No. 511 Coates street, on Friday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

EVANS.—This (Tuesday) morning, JANE C., wife of Josiah Evans.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §

FELL.—On the evening of the 18th instant, of pneumonia, REESE D. FELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Pine streets, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. ***

GRAFF.—On Thursday, March 15, 1866, MARY M. GRAFF, daughter of Judith and the late Frederick Graff.

GORMAN.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN L. GORMAN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Fifty-first and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock. Funeral service at St. James' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

LEIBRANDT.—On the morning of the 13th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN LEIBRANDT, relict of the late Andrew F. Leibrandt, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, No. 308 Callowhill street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PERRY.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, FANNY, widow of the late John B. Perry, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 925 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VANDERSLICE.—Drowned, on the 2d day of July, 1864, at Lighthouse Point, Va., JACOB F. VANDERSLICE, Sergeant of Company I, 1st N. J. Cavalry, aged 26 years, son of Margaret and the late Jacob F. Vanderslice.

The relatives and friends, the 1st N. J. Cavalry, and Southwark and Shiffler Steam Fire Engine Companies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 332 Wharton street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WECKERLY.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WECKERLY, wife of Isaac Weckerly, and daughter of the late Job and Catharine Archer, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2284 Franklin street, below Dauphin, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Monument Cemetery.

FISH SCALES FLY OFF FAST WHEN OUR Fish Scaler is used. You can see them in daily use at most of our fishmongers' stands. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THERE ARE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE PATterns of Patent Clothes-Wringers which use rubber rolls; while we do not claim for the Cog-Wheel Wringer any great pre-eminence over these in wringing, we do unhesitatingly declare that our extensive experience has entirely established the fact that they are the most *durable*, and therefore the *cheapest*. They are for sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PICTURE AND FRAME-DEALERS WILL find Brass Screw Rings, Curtain Rings, and Iron Screw Eyes; Picture Nails and Hooks; Wire and Finishing Nails; and Drill Chisels for plugging wells. For sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2500 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1·50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes apply to the Government. Nuff ced. 2 21 1mrp

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfect a without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All shades or stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthu§ No. 510 RACE Street.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.

The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thm2m WEST GROVE, Pa.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE. And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the diseased matter that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in general affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with the invaluable attribute that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than watery solutions, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life,

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," which only aim seems to be to gain off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 968 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,
SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 8p2m

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.